

















# A QUARTET OF FANCIES

## Silver Sands

(Copyright by Continental Publishing Co., London and New York.)

BY HENRY RUSSELL WRAY.

For miles stretches a floor of silver sand.

The sun has bleached that pallor on its face—a deathly pallor.

The sun and the sea are foes, and their battle-ground is that floor of silver sand; for when the mighty waves dash in to cool the parched face and quench the thirst of the sand, how quickly the sun blows with force its heated breath and dries the moisture! Then again for miles stretches a floor of silver sand.

The knotted old pines on the knoll turn their heads and bend their bodies from the sea, and the tall, thin, burnt brown grasses lean inland and tremble at the cry of thirst from the burning sand they live in. But they are slaves, these trees and weeds—slaves to the sun. They dare not do otherwise than feign rebellion for the sea.

Only when the sun lowers its proud and cruel head is it that these trees and grasses raise their crooked forms and open their mouths for the moist kiss of night; only when the silver sand has slaked its thirst, and the rising tide, unchecked by the sun, has bathed it, do these cowards turn their faces seaward.

What hypocrites, these slaves of the sun, for on the morrow, when the day awakes and the sun and the sea carry on their never-ending combat, they play again their part, with backs to the sea, while at their feet for miles stretches a floor of silver sand.

## A Log Fire

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BY HENRY RUSSELL WRAY.

The great logs seemed living things, whose life was plainly marked by irregular breathings of colored flames, whose language was voiced by sharp crackles, emitting a thousand miniature stars, which shot upward through the great chimney-place to the outside darkened world, and were wasted to settle on the bare limbs of trembling trees and there bear messages from the burning pine.

The flames grew about the entire body of the logs—chasing, leaping, winding, like a nest of warmed snakes—twisting and crowding, then growing wicked and wildly writhing.

Now one less fortunate than the others was hurled off suddenly and choked crimson; fangs were created by the thin threads of black smoke, and the log's surface consumed in a bright flame which leaped high against the side walls and was lost. The once rich brown clothing on this monarch of the forest now grew black, and great rents exposed the pure white body beneath, which had for half a century been protected by the warm coat of bark.

The log trembled and fell from the rack of the andirons, and up fled a host of messages again to light the face of night and stamp their blackened, tiny bodies on the hearts of the snowflakes fast falling.

Big tears trickled down its browned ends; but they were quickly dried by a flame which stole from underneath, leaping and consuming as if offended by this expression of sadness.

## The Two Destinies

(Copyright by Continental Publishing Co., London and New York.)

BY HENRY RUSSELL WRAY.

Her figure was tall and gaunt; yellow sun-dried hair matted itself into thin cords, and hung over a defined skull, only covered with a skin like parchment.

The hair broke its regular lines as it fell on high, square shoulders. It had not the appearance of a live growth, but of thriving on nourishment after death.

Her eyes were so light that at times one would think their resting-places empty sockets.

The mouth expressed firmness and cruelty, and lacked about it those lines which are born only of smiles.

Her dark garb was more like a skin than a garment; and though it was loosely draped, as if to better disguise her wasted figure, it contracted and expanded with her breathing.

In her hands, which were long and bony, she held a book—a curious volume, bound in deep red, with its pages bordered with black. She opened it, and started down the avenue leading to the city of Unborn Souls.

She was Nature's Assassin. It was not a walk with which she moved, but a glide, like a serpent, crawling on, inch by inch, to its paralyzed prey; and her eyes shone with the changing dulled effect of an opal.

Soon she arrived at the great gateway leading into the city, where millions of the yet unborn were to have a brand scorched on their future existence by the touch of her finger.

The future of those whom she claimed as her own

was to be recorded in that book, with its leaves bound in blood-stains, and its edges stamped with death.

Her pace quickened as she passed through the gateway, down the broad avenue, bathed in morning sunshine, and bordered with blossoming flowers of every clime.

No human life could be seen. Everywhere were flowers budding and blooming—a city peopled only with blossoms.

Quickly she stooped, and with those long fingers plucked petal after petal from the flowers; then broke stem after stem of the most beautiful, until all along the line, thousands were unrooted, beheaded, blighted, and wounded by this merciless fiend called Destiny.

Her ferocity and brutality increased as she advanced.

Behind her came the most beautiful of women, with a face of pure love and a mouth expressing mercy.

Her great wealth of hair fell in soft masses over her shoulders down to her waist.

She was enveloped in a pure white garment, fleecy like a cloud. She followed these footsteps of destruction and vainly strove to save life. Her name, too, was Destiny: she was Life in Nature.

As she advanced she lifted bent and broken stems from the ground, and caressed and coaxed many to life; but thousands were already dead.

It was dusk when the two figures returned to the gates of the city of Unborn Souls.

The first stopped and leaned against the wall, pale but satisfied as she scanned the pages of that fearful record and rapidly summed up the results.

Against the other wall leaned the beautiful figure who had followed her.

Her face was bright with smiles as she thought of the lives she had saved; but then her glance fell on the wilted

and wounded flowers in her arms, and her eyes were overflowing with tears.

## Dreams

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BY HENRY RUSSELL WRAY.

Throughout all the day Thought visitors came and went through the audience chambers of Brain. Many of them had been there before, and often brought with them new kin, called Ideas.

Some of these new guests were welcomed warmly, others coldly. Thus Brain was occupied with the reception of Day Thoughts; but there were many who, unbidden, sought entrance and were debarred. These still waited outside.

Then Night drew near in its perpetual flight. Its great outstretched wings covered the earth, casting a great shadow.

The last guest of Brain had departed.

Gathered in small groups outside the threshold, concealed and protected by the shadow and silence of Night, were the body of Thoughts, who had waited all the bright day, seeking an entrance, but had failed.

Now they plotted and planned, and when the watchman, Sleep, went his rounds, they stealthily glided after him, and edged one by one into the chambers of Brain. They roamed through the vacant halls, where Day Thoughts had been so lately welcomed. All was dark and confused. Some crept stealthily from room to room; others were less guarded, and roamed carelessly about, asserting themselves in their true characters, and hideously masquerading as phantoms of Day Thoughts.

# BIG WEEK AHEAD FOR THE I. O. O. F.

Colorado Springs will keep open house this week for the delegates to the Grand Encampment and Grand Lodge of the I. O. O. F. The lathkeys to the city will be out for the visitors and a cordial welcome is extended to every one. Nothing shall be too good for them and whatever is ours, is theirs for the week. Nothing shall be lacking to make this the most memorable meeting of the Odd Fellows that has ever been recorded in the annals of the state lodges.

Once more Colorado Springs is honored by being chosen as the assembling place for one of the largest and most

regular delegates. Most of the meetings of the Rebekahs will be held at the DeGraft building simultaneously with the Odd Fellows meetings which will be held in Odd Fellows hall just across the street from the DeGraft building. The reception tomorrow night will be general for both societies and it will occur at Odd Fellows hall. The first day will be assignment of the visitors to their different lodging places and a reception in the evening will conclude the day.

On Tuesday, the big public demonstration will be the evening of 1 o'clock in the afternoon. Following this, will

Peak avenue; subordinate lodges on Cascade, right resting on Kiowa street; Grand lodge and Grand Encampment on Bijou street, right resting on Cascade avenue; grand officers and all carriages on Bijou street, right resting on Tejon street.

Line of march will be as follows: East on Pike's Peak to Tejon, south on Tejon to Vermijo; east on Vermijo to Nevada; north on Nevada to Pike's Peak; west on Pike's Peak to Tejon; north on Tejon to Platte; east on Platte to Nevada; south on Nevada to grand



W. K. ACKERMAN,  
Grand Master-Elect.

stand, (Stratton's block) where parade will be dismissed and followed immediately by competitive drill. Seats on east side of grounds free of charge for use of citizens, seats on west side of grounds reserved for Odd Fellows.

Jno. L. Nelson,  
Marshal of the Day.  
D. C. Padlock,  
C. H. Wallace,  
Aids.

COL. L. C. DANA,  
Department Commander.



A. K. ST. CLAIR,  
Grand Warden-Elect.

The entire program for the four days will be as follows:

MONDAY, OCTOBER 14.

10 a. m.—Rebekah assembly convenes in K. P. hall, De Graft building.

2 p. m.—Grand Encampment convenes in Odd Fellows hall.

8 p. m.—Reception by local lodges to visiting Odd Fellows and Rebekahs at Odd Fellows hall.

Grand Master H. C. McCreery presiding.

Music—J. M. Norman.

Address of Welcome—Mayor J. R. Robinson.

Response—P. G. M. and G. R. Frank C. Goudy.

Good of the Order—P. G. M. Bro. T. G. Horn.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 15.

9 a. m.—Grand lodge convenes in Odd Fellows hall.

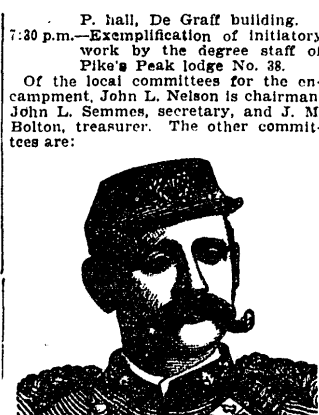
10 a. m.—Rebekah assembly meets in K. P. hall, De Graft building.

1 p. m.—Grand parade, John L. Nelson, grand marshal; C. H. Wallace, grand marshal; Del Padlock, aids.

2 p. m.—Competitive drill by cantons for grand prizes. Stratton block, corner Nevada and Pike's Peak avenues.



SETH BAKER,  
Grand Treasurer.



J. M. NORMAN,  
Grand Secretary.

Finance—L. C. Dana, J. S. Danser, Seth Baker, Lillian Collins, Hattie Rogers, A. E. Eyre.

Halls—J. R. Bolton, Wm. Fowler, A. E. Eyre, Louise Udick.

Badges—Seth Baker, H. L. Francisco, J. M. Thornton.

Music—John Argust, C. H. Barnes, Mrs. Laura Johnson.

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# FROM NEW YORK TO PARIS BY RAIL.

It is no new project, that which has been recently revived of connecting the continents of Asia and North America by means of a tunnel under Bering strait, for it has been in mind for many years. But its latest advocate, the famous and eccentric explorer Harry De Windt, is also one of its most persistent exploiters. He not only believes in the feasibility of the scheme, but has actually studied the topography of the countries adjacent to the strait and been over the route of a projected railroad by which it is hoped to unite the continents. A few words as to his career will show that he has earned distinction as a traveler and has a great deal of credit to his credit.

Born in Paris in 1856, at the age of twenty Harry De Windt was ad-de-camp to his brother-in-law, Brooke, the little king of Sarawak; in 1887 he rode from Peking to France on horseback; in 1889 rode from India to Russia via Persia; in 1890 and again in 1891 visited the mines and convict prisons of Siberia; in 1895 attempted to travel from New York to Paris by land and nearly perished in Bering strait, being rescued by a whaler. He was also a prisoner for months at Oumwaidjik, a Bering strait village inhabited by fifty Eskimos. So it will be seen that the man who is pushing the plan for connecting Asia and North America by means of a tunnel under the narrow strait that separates them speaks from full experience and is entitled to attention.

It is believed that the scheme for tunneling Bering strait has some connection with the gigantic Transalaskan railroad which was announced last summer as about to be undertaken by French, Russian and United States capitalists. Its projector, Mr. De Lobel, covered the distance between Cape Cripple Creek and Seattle, and it is intended to build and operate lines of railroads from Circle City to Moscow and Paris. It is a far cry from the Klondike in the frozen north to the capital of France, yet the projectors of this enterprise, who have their headquarters in Seattle, seem confident of success.

It will be seen that at least three different parties have had their eyes on Alaska and the Bering strait region as the theater of future exploits, beside which many another enterprise of modern times will seem almost insignificant.

Besides securing connection with the railroad systems of Canada and the United States by building southward from the Klondike the company which is first successful in getting a franchise and sufficient capital will aim to form a connecting link between those systems and the great Transsiberian railroad, which has already reached the Pacific, coming east from Moscow and St. Petersburg. The southern connection for the present and near future will probably be via the White Pass and Skaguay railroad and steamers to Seattle. From Circle City westward and northward the railroad to be built will traverse the vast tundra south of the arctic circle avoiding as much as possible the lowlands of the Yukon and its tributaries, and will be about 2,000 miles in length. It will necessitate a road of that length to reach the eastern shore of Bering strait at Cape Prince of Wales, the most western point of North America. Arrived there one might think that progress would be stopped, but this, the intrepid explorers declare, will not be the case.

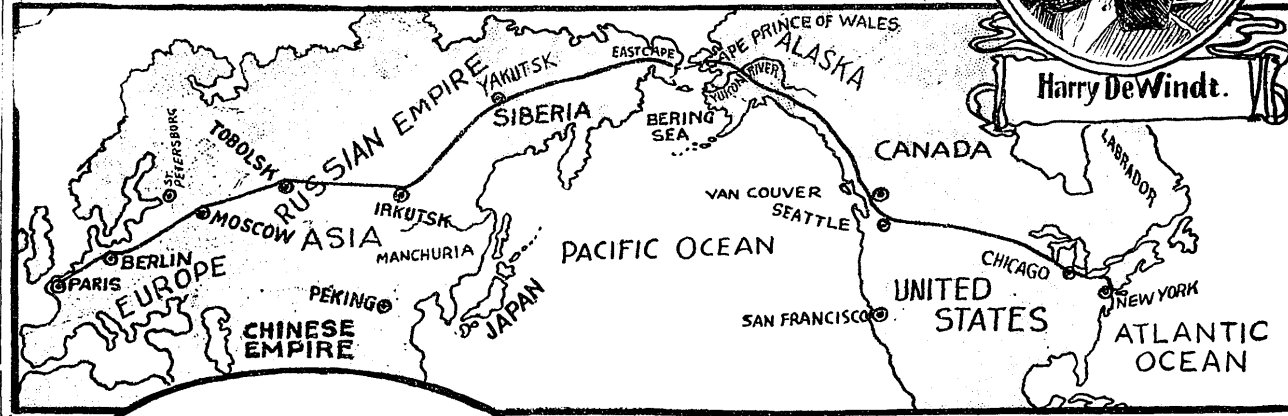
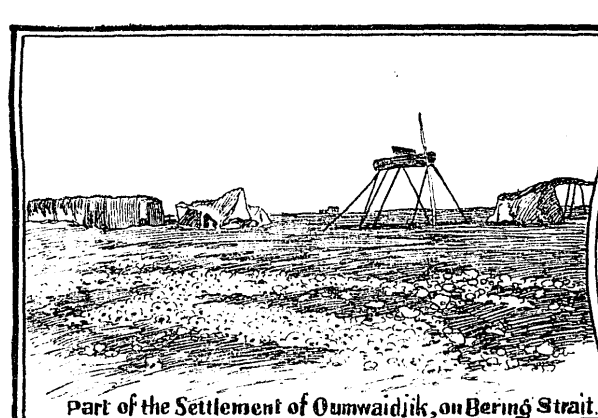
Although the great strait is practically closed more than half the year by ice and during the whole year is swept by strong subarctic currents, plans have been projected for crossing it from one shore to the other by means of immense steel ferries capable of transporting whole trains at a time and of withstanding the most powerful currents or seas. Similar craft have been in use on Lake Balkal in Siberia, and in the winter the Russians have attempted to keep the passage open by means of powerful boats which smash their way through the ice masses. The distance between points on the strait is its narrowest point is thirty-six miles, the average width being forty-five miles. By spanning the strait in this manner and transporting the trains from shore to shore there will be practically land communication all the way from Alaska to the capitals of Europe, or as some have fancifully put it, solid trains from Circle City to Paris.

While it may be practicable to cross the strait by ferry during the summer season, there would undoubtedly be an ice blockade all through the winter months. There is but one feasible plan proposed for obviating this, the engineers say, and that is by tunneling the strait between Cape Prince of Wales and East Cape, the northeasternmost point of Asia. This is as feasible, they say, as a tunnel beneath the English channel, the only objection to which seriously considered was the vast expense. But if the expense was a deterrent in the English channel scheme, where the travel and traffic would be immense and perpetual, how much more would such a consideration operate against the tunneling of this strait so remote from civilization and which would be only occasionally traversed! The scheme is quixotic, capitalists say, on the face of it; practicable perhaps from an engineering point of view, but out of the question from the financial standpoint.

The average depth of Bering strait is calculated at about thirty fathoms, and the sensations of travelers in a tunnel at that great depth beneath an arctic sea can better be imagined than described. Still the visionary ones always have to go ahead and blaze the way for the practical people, and there usually results an increment of good from their operations. If explorers like Mr. De Windt desire to sacrifice their comfort, perchance their lives, in attempts to compass the unattainable, that is their business, and nobody should offer objection.

It is De Windt's intention to proceed to Irkutsk via the Russian and Transsiberian railway and thence over the route of the projected railroad to Yakutsk, where dog and reindeer teams will be in readiness to transport him and his companions to East Cape. The route is over a great plateau rarely traversed by travelers, but with only one great mountain range to cross between Irkutsk and the coast. The proper time for travel there is in the winter season over the frozen snows, when the cold is so intense that the lakes and rivers are solid ice. By reaching the Siberian shore of Bering strait early in April the travelers expect to be able to cross to Alaska upon the ice.

Should operations ever be commenced in earnest there would be required an enormous aggregation of capital and a gigantic consolidation of resources. In fact, behind this vast scheme for reaching Bering strait by means of a railroad and tunneling beneath its icy waters the two governments contiguous would have to stand with open treasures and pour forth their accumulated millions like water. As a scheme, however, this project is fascinating from its vastness and as showing what the twentieth century can do in the way of undertakings demanding the highest engineering skill.



SUGGESTED ROUTE, NEW YORK TO PARIS.



Native Hut of Walrus Hide, at Oumwaidjik.

One of the most intelligent and amusing of recent immigrants is the clever orang outang whose portrait is herewith presented. He is about seven years old and came from Borneo. His keepers say he can do everything that the ordinary man can do except talk, and they have hopes of teaching him articulate speech, as his vocal organs are perfectly developed. Two rivals of his species, one in Boston and the other in Philadelphia, have learned to eat with a spoon, sweep with a broom, put on and take off their clothes and eat cooked food while seated decorously at a table. The Philadelphia orang also plays with dolls, for which he has a great affection.

ROSEWOOD.

Rosewood is so called not because it is red, but because when freshly cut it emits the fragrance of roses. It is of only moderate weight, a cubic foot weighing 45.5 pounds.



There are many little deceptions which some shopkeepers practice on their customers and the public. "There are so very innocent that there can be no possible harm in making them public."

"I dare say thousands of people have often been astonished at the lavish display of goods in the shop windows of some tobacconists, chemists, stationers and others. In fact, in many cases it really seems as if the window contains more in value than the shop to which it is intended to attract your attention."

"You gaze with admiration and perhaps a little pardonable envy on the stacks of cigar boxes, marked with the names of the best brands and crowned by boxes displaying rows of tempting cigars; the mountains of cigarette packs; the huge blocks of leaf tobacco, small Aljos of loose tobacco of every shade of color and quality, and you reflect sadly on the wickedness of exposing so much valuable smoking material to the destroying effects of sun and air."

"Believe me, your regrets and envy are all wasted. The cigar boxes in many cases are all empty except the top ones, in which a single layer of cigars is exposed. The cigarette packs are dummies except where the cigarettes are exposed to view. The portions of cut tobacco are less than half an inch deep, and the bales of leaf tobacco are only supposed to be in the shape of frames which a single bar thickness of tobacco conceals from view."

"A similar story may be told of the beautiful and lavish display in the chemist's window. The enormous bottles which display nearly all the colognes, perfumes, essences and lotions are nothing more valuable than tinted glass. The tempting phalaxes of some bottles tricked out with pretty ribbons are equally innocent of anything but colored water. Many of the bottles neatly and attractively wrapped up in varicolored papers are empty, and so are the pots for holding powders and pomades."

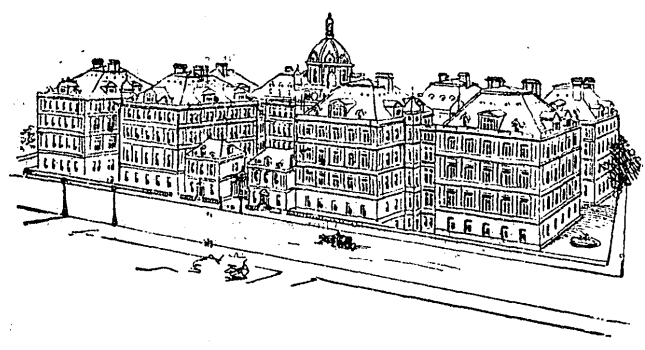
"The fruiterer who tempts you with mountains and pyramids of fruit is sometimes a master of the art of innocent pretense. If you are rude enough to lift up an orange from the tempting pyramid, you will see the wood of the frame exposed to view; but, of course, you are only supposed to admire and not to touch. It is the same with apples and pears, the luscious pile which brings up visions of the spoil of orchards."

"When you see what appear to be hundreds of weights of currants and raisins, to all appearance shrouded with real goods, you are only supposed to admire and not to touch. It is the same with apples and pears, the luscious pile which brings up visions of the spoil of orchards."

"The bottles of spirits which glitter so temptingly in the window of the wholesale wine seller often contain nothing more harmful than water skillfully colored to represent seductive whiskies and brandies, and the dark bottles with the dust and cobwebs of generations on them wouldn't supply a thimbleful of port wine."

"Frauds, you say, my dear sir. But what would you? A man must make his window as attractive as possible, and if he can save his pocket by substituting dummies for the real and perishable goods, why shouldn't he? You can always rely on getting the genuine thing inside."

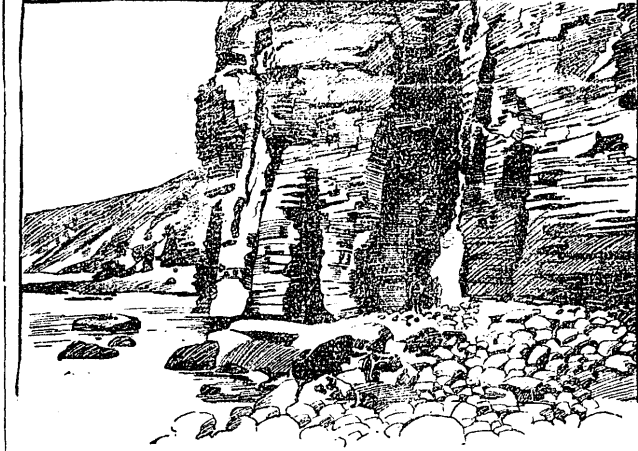
## ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL, NEW YORK CITY.



The accompanying illustration shows the architect's plan for the completed St. Luke's hospital on Morningside Heights, New York city, most of the buildings of which are already erected and in use. When finally finished according to the projected plans, St. Luke's will probably be the largest and most nearly perfect institution of its kind in the United States.

It was about two years ago that the trustees purchased a really adjoining land upon which the Cathedral of St. John the Divine is being constructed and began the erection of the magnificent structures that go to compose St. Luke's. Anticipating the increased facilities necessary for future growth, they projected the hospital on the most generous lines and provided for all contingencies likely to arise in years to come. The architect of this grand institution for the aid of suffering humanity is Ernest Flagg, who designed the new structures of the Annapolis Naval academy.

## CATHEDRAL CAVES OF ACHILL, IRELAND.



The beautiful rock formations shown in the accompanying illustration remind one of the wonderful caves of La Jolla, near San Diego, Cal., but these are found near Achill, in the most picturesque portion of Ireland. They have been aptly styled ocean carved temples, literally houses not made with hands, among the columns and under the architraves of which swells the sound of a ceaseless music—that of the restless waves, which by their action during unnumbered centuries carved these fantastic forms from the living rock.

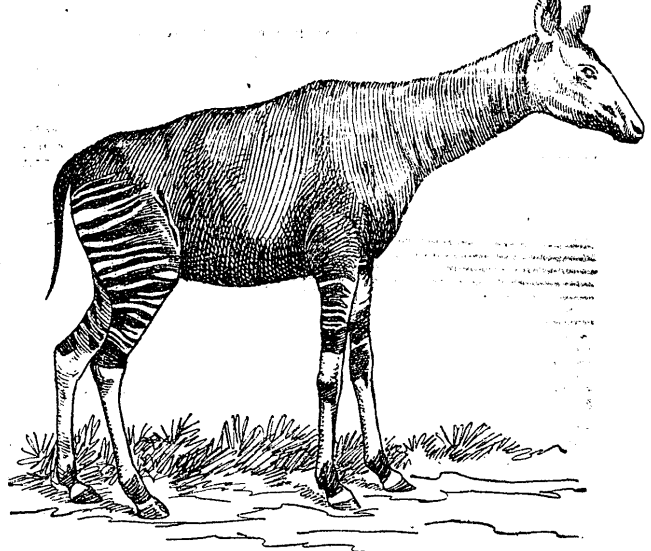
## HERBERT GLADSTONE, M. P.

Son of England's grand old man and favorite of a loving constituency, the Right Hon. Herbert Gladstone, whose portrait is presented herewith, has just completed an interrupted parliamentary career of twenty-one years. He began early in life, having been elected by his father and, now only 47 years old, has a record that many a man might envy. He has kept true to his first



love—politics—until quite recently, when he transferred his affections to an estimable young lady, and Miss Dorothy Paget captured the man who was looked upon by all who knew him as a confirmed bachelor. As the son of a great man, not much was expected of Mr. Herbert Gladstone, but he has agreeably disappointed all expectations, and, though he has not risen to the heights attained by his father, he has, on the whole, done fairly well. He is a devotee of cricket and a good musician.

## A PREHISTORIC ANIMAL RECENTLY DISCOVERED.



The greatest "find" of recent years in the way of new animals was that of the woolly mammoth, the third and last in central Africa by Sir Henry Johnson, special British commissioner for Uganda. It is shown in the accompanying illustration. Stanley heard of it on one of his exploring trips, but never saw it. Allied to the prehistoric helladotherium, the bones of which were once dug from the miocene deposits of ancient Greece, it forms a connecting link between that animal and the giraffe—in fact, a sort of zebra-giraffe, with long neck, hind legs longer than the fore and vividly colored stripes. A skin and bones have been sent to England, where they will be mounted for exhibition at the South Kensington museum.

## JEAN SERPENT, SNAKE KILLER.

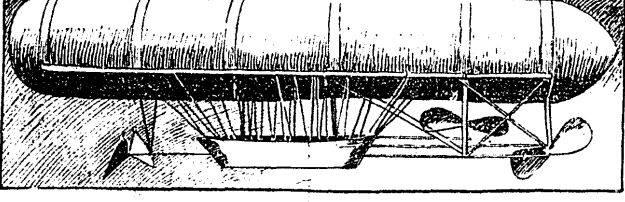
The fierce visaged man portrayed herewith is known in the district of France in which he lives as Jean Serpent the vipericide, owing to the fact that he has destroyed during his career as snake killer more than 24,000 vipers. The vipers of France do not often inflict a deadly bite, but there is sufficient poison in them to throw one into a violent fever. Jean Serpent has been bitten many times, he admits, but he has grown so wary and expert that he can attack any number of vipers with his primitive lance and come off successful in every instance. The mayor of the commune in which he lives gives him a few sous for the head of each viper killed, and his hecatomb of victims has brought him quite a snug little sum.

## POURTRAITS OF BRITISH GENERALS ON PIPES.



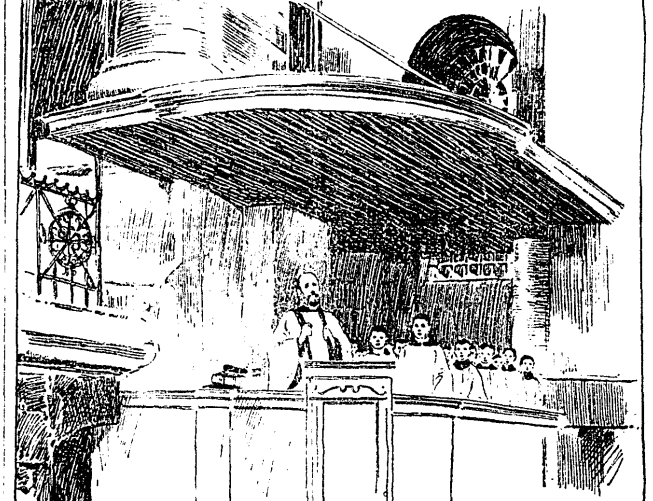
In the accompanying illustration may be seen the portraits of four famous British generals of modern times—Roberts, Kitchener, Buller and Baden-Powell—done in clay and immortalized on pipes. Pipe manufacturers have long followed the fashion of perpetuating the features of any popular hero or heroine of the time on the bowls of their pipes. One of the oldest examples represents the Duke of Wellington as an object of devotion by a soldier on account of having recommended stopping Tommy's tobacco. Another gives the unmistakable features of Lord Beaconsfield at the time he was most popular, while yet others show the lineaments of John Bright, Dr. Keene, Jumbo and Captains Webb and Boynton.

## A NEW SOUTH AFRICAN FLYING MACHINE INVENTOR.



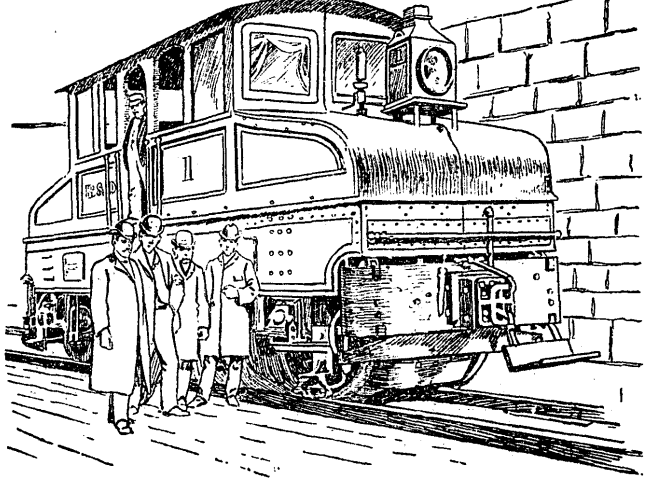
That the flying machines of today are pretty much all patterned after the Zeppelin and Santos-Dumont type is a glance at the latest alarship, figured in the accompanying illustration, will show. This aerial flier is the invention of Billy Beadle of Cape Town, Africa, who claims that it can be handled in the air as easily as a bicycle on a good road. It has a gas holder, or balloon, of untearable fabric in five compartments encircled with six aluminum hoops and strengthened by horizontal lengths of gas tubing. It is 100 feet long and 16 feet in diameter, with a capacity of 1,800 cubic feet. When filled, it is capable of lifting 1,200 pounds dead weight. It is driven by a twenty-eight horsepower air cooled motor with four cylinders and is made to carry two people, with their accouterments.

## AN OPEN AIR PULPIT, USED IN SUMMER TIME.



The open air pulpit shown in the accompanying illustration was recently erected as an adjunct to the Spitalfields parish church of London and is the fourth to be dedicated to such a service in that city within the past 15 years. Daily services, such as sermons, lectures or extempore addresses, are given here for the benefit of all who may choose to listen. There are seating accommodations and standing room for several hundred persons. The pulpit is used only during the summer months and usually in early evening, chiefly for mission services.

## ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVE FOR THE THIRD RAIL SYSTEM.



In the accompanying illustration is shown an electric locomotive built for service on roads using the third rail system. This system has now passed beyond the stage of experimentation and in practical operation in various parts of the country. Contact is made with the so called third rail by means of sliding shoes of cast iron suspended beneath the motor car or locomotive, the connection between motor and shoes being by means of flexible cables. The best roads using this system, such as the various branches of the New York, New Haven and Hartford, have the roadbed fenced in except at open grade crossings, where the dangerous third rail is replaced by a short underground cable, and each motor car is furnished with a shoe at each end in order to take up the current without a break and not depend upon mere momentum for passing the crossing.

## ENDURING HEART MUSCLES.

An expert mountain climber (fancier) he has done a very fair hour's work if he has climbed—that is, raised himself—1,000 feet in one hour. The heart could lift itself twenty times that height in sixty minutes at the rate it usually works.

Very few people have any idea of the work accomplished by that small but important organ of nine ounces in weight, and the best way to illustrate the labor of the heart is to compare it with other works.

It is estimated that in a university boat race each ounce of muscle does work equal to lifting fifteen pounds one foot in one minute. At the end of the race the owners of the muscle are just about dead beat. The heart does the same work better and doesn't get tired. Its record is twenty and a half pounds per minute.

The workingman, if he lifted 500 tons one foot high as the result of a day's work, would have reason to be well satisfied. His muscle totals up to sixty-four pounds.

If each ounce of muscle were able to do as much as each ounce of heart, he would accomplish twenty-six times that amount of physical work.

A locomotive for a mountain railway was considered worthy of a prize because it ascended at the rate of 2,700 feet in an hour. Try in the hour.

## HERE AND THERE.

The electrical motor business is increasing \$150,000,000 a year in the United States.

The apple crop of Ontario last year amounted to 35,953,017 bushels, being an average of 5.68 bushels per tree of bearing age.

Wireless telegraphic stations are being established all along the gulf of St. Lawrence.

An car will be handed down, so to

## HERE AND THERE.

speaking from father to son for generation after generation with comparatively little modification. Some authorities on criminology assert that criminals are very apt to possess a peculiar kind of ear, which is recognizable by an expert in such matters.

The prospects of agriculture in Egypt were highly favorable, according to the latest news by mail. It had rained plentifully in the high region of the Nile, and it was announced that the water in the Victoria and Albert Nyanza lakes was two feet higher than usual, which presages a strong overflow of the river.

Marconi has a motor carriage which is equipped with a folding cylinder on top of the car and devices for the transmission of wireless telegraphic signaling. Motor cars fitted with this device are to be used in forthcoming military maneuvers in Europe.

Centerville, the famous village near

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**FORESTRY EXPERIMENTS.**

**A**S WE have so often had occasion to state of late it is generally conceded that the water question and forest preservation seem to be inseparable. They stand as among the most important internal questions in this country.

Recently a suggestive paper has appeared by Mr. Frederick H. Newell, chief hydrographer of the United States Geological survey, which clearly sets forth the reasons for the beneficial effects which forests have on the flow of rivers. It explains the forests' function as great natural reservoirs, and calls attention to the absorbent effect of the forest floor in storing the rainfall, which might otherwise swell the streams in freshets and its beneficial action by checking the rapid run-off in keeping the brooks filled during times of drought. The paper accompanies and has special reference to a recent publication of the United States bureau of forestry, which describes a working plan for the scientific forestry of township No. 40, in Hamilton county, N. Y. Township No. 40 lies in the heart of the Adirondacks forest reserve, and is of particular importance to New York state interests from the standpoint of water supply, as in it lie the head waters of the Raquette and several other important streams.

If the working plan for the township is adopted and carried out, an excellent opportunity will be given for a careful study of the various phases of forest influence on rivers. These results can then be used for an instructive comparison with similar observations on tracts of like nature which have been denuded of their forests. "There is great need of such records," says Mr. Newell. "In order to discuss intelligently the effects of forest upon river flow, for while it is generally recognized that forest preservation has a beneficial influence, the effect of this influence has never been accurately determined, and there is wide diversity of opinion as to how far-reaching it is. On hardly any phase of forestry has there been more discussion than on this, and on hardly any is there so slight a basis of known fact on which to rest the argument. It is very necessary that a definite understanding be reached on this point, for on the available supply of water, depend many of the greatest industries of the country."

**PROSPEROUS OTERO.**

**T**HE LATEST reports are that Fowler is to have a sugar factory. A representative of the Great Western Beet Sugar company has been investigating and has decided that Fowler shall be the location of the next factory in the Arkansas valley. The only thing asked of the citizens is that they pledge themselves to plant five thousand acres in beets. The sugar plant is to cost one million dollars and have a capacity of a thousand tons a day.

Otero is becoming one of the most important counties in Colorado because of its agricultural production. Yet a dozen years ago it was one of the most unpromising places that a man could think of inhabiting in this state. Storage of water and irrigation have solved the problem and made one of the waste places of the land bloom and blossom. If this factory is built, it will make three sugar plants in Otero county, representing an investment of three millions of dollars.

With their sugar beets, melons, alfalfa and honey—all of them easy crops to handle—the people of the Arkansas valley prosper and grow fat. Pine towns are springing up to meet the necessities of the agricultural districts. If the old saying is true that he who causes one blade of grass to grow where none has grown before is blessed, then what is the man who builds an irrigating ditch and causes a whole region to grow?

**BEET SUGAR AND THE TARIFF.**

**W**E COMMENTED yesterday on the attitude of the sugar trust's war on the beet-sugar makers. It is evident that the trust, otherwise the refiners of the raw product, will move on congress. They will attempt in some way to bring the product in free of duty, perhaps from Cuba or some of our colonies. Commenting on this the American Economist says:

The consumption of sugar last year in the United States averaged about 57 pounds for each inhabitant, which at 5 1/2 cents a pound would cost \$3.42 apiece, or \$16.10 for a family of five persons. If the duty were removed and the sugar trust allowed the people to get the benefit thereof, the saving would be \$1.14 for each person or \$5.70 for a family of five, for a whole year. There is neither certainty nor probability that the saving would be as great as that, but there is almost a certainty that whatever reduction should be allowed would be made for the purpose of breaking down the domestic beet sugar industry, which is now the source of wages and income to 1,600,000 persons. Would the saving secured by removing the duty on raw sugar pay for endangering the life of so important an American industry and one which in a few years promises to supply all the sugar needed and at lower prices than ever before known? What intelligent man would consent to be bribed with \$5.70 to bring about a possible disaster to so useful and beneficial a business?

**NO MORE SALOON SMASHING.**

**T**HE SUPREME court of Kansas has just decided the saloon smashing cases, and Mrs. Carrie Nation can no longer conduct herself, even in Kansas, as she did last winter. Mrs. Nation's crusade was one of the most astonishing things that has ever happened in this country. Under the specious plea that the saloons are illegal, and therefore have no rights, the woman and her followers destroyed thousands and thousands of dollars' worth of saloon property. The owners of the places seemed absolutely paralyzed when she approached, and it is a tribute to American chivalry that she was not killed or more often assaulted. In many instances, however, Mrs. Nation's smashing was a big advertisement for the saloons, which took in more money after her visit than the damage amounted to.

The test case carried up to the supreme court was that of the state of Kansas vs. Balfie Stark. The defendant had been fined \$25 for misconduct in trying to destroy a saloon. The defendant appealed, but the supreme court holds that the fine was legally imposed. The case went up on an agreed statement of facts, the smashing being admitted. The argument put forth was as outlined above: that, as the sale of liquor is illegal in Kansas and all saloons are declared by statute to be nuisances, they are beyond the pale of the law; that the act for which the defendant had been punished was not an indictable offense.

The supreme court in its decision holds that it is

**THE COUNTY CAMPAIGN.**

There is little danger of the voters of El Paso county being misled by the clap-trap campaign efforts to turn them against the Republican county ticket on account of the dereliction of duty on the part of certain city officials.

The people of Colorado Springs will take ample care of such city officials when a municipal election occurs and they will not adopt the policy of attempting to hold such efficient and honest officials as County Clerk Reed, County Treasurer Pollen, Coroner Law, Superintendent Collins or any of the other splendid citizens who are running for the other positions upon the Republican county ticket, responsible for any misconduct of any city officials.

Ex-City Treasurer Hale was not opposed by the nomination of any candidate upon the Democratic ticket last spring, and all classes of citizens supported him.

The attempt to hold county officials, who have proven their worth by honorable records, responsible for his misdeeds is such a weak, silly, unfair and dishonorable campaign argument that it is bound to react upon those who use it.

The Republican county ticket is above reproach in every respect and it will stand or fall upon its merits. If the citizens of El Paso county are ready to follow in the wake of the corruption and misgovernment which runs riot in fusion rule in Arapahoe county, they will vote the Democratic ticket in this county.

If they wish to reward faithful public servants and to encourage citizens of the highest standing to run for public office, they will vote the Republican ticket.

not competent nor tolerable for an individual to take the execution of the law into his own hands. The abatement of a nuisance must be by the proper authorities and by due process of law. It holds that there must first be a judgment whether a nuisance exists, and that the abating of it must be conducted by those who have been legally designated to that duty.

This is the only decision that a sane court could give, and it will be applauded. It in no manner touches the merits of the liquor question, but it emphasizes just those things that we have been writing ever since the assassination of the president. There is too great a tendency just now to take the execution of the laws into the hands of individuals. Mrs. Nation and those who so blindly followed her were in practice anarchists. Had the decision gone the other way one would not need to wait long until torch parties would be organized in Kansas to destroy tobacco manufacturers, whipping committees to visit young people who dance, with tar and feathers for anyone who would dare set up a card game.

We must learn that we are governed by laws through our own consent, and only the constituted authorities can decide what are its infringements and inflict its punishments. Anything else is anarchy, whether it be done in the name of any reform or any religious belief, or to avenge any crime.

**PRESIDENT SNOW AND THE MORMONS.**

**T**HE DEATH of President Lorenzo Snow of the Mormon church is of interest only as calling attention to the passing of another of the pioneer leaders in Mormon history. There are not many of the founders of the sect left. The death of the aged president will not in any way change the polity or policy of the Mormon church. It is an interesting fact, however, that once again a Joseph Smith is at the head of the Church of Latter Day Saints. Whether he is a relative of the prophet we are not informed, but he is probably not a descendant. Joseph Smith left a son but he has always identified himself with the other branch of the church, which denied the teachings of polygamy. This branch has its headquarters in Missouri.

When one visits the Utah valleys and sees the old settled towns, the orchards, well-cultivated fields and evidences of a prosperous people it is difficult indeed to realize that the religion has been founded and reached its present standing within the lifetime of a man. Yet a sister of Joseph Smith died only a year ago in Illinois, and one of the Wilmers, who at Palmyra, N. Y., helped unearth the plates on which Smith claimed to have found the writings of the book of Mormon, died less than five years ago in a Missouri town.

The early history of the Christian religion is very much obscured, and it is a century or two after the death of Christ before it seems to have grown sufficiently to draw the attention of the rulers of the lands in which it had made headway. Mohammedanism grew into power before the death of its founder, but its methods were not those of peace and conversion, but of the sword.

Whatever one may think of Mormonism, of its communal system, of its doctrines of polygamy, he cannot spend much time in Utah without acquiring considerable respect for grim old Brigham Young and the stern but rugged men who peopled that desert.

Religious belief is a thing peculiar unto itself, and not one man is able to judge another's convictions. We usually think of Mormon converts as ignorant peasants from Europe, yet Lorenzo Snow was a graduate of Oberlin college.

Witmer, spoken of above, broke with Joseph Smith and carried away the sacred plates. He never affiliated with the members of the faith thereafter, but with almost his last breath declared his belief in the inspiration of the prophet and the sacred character of the plates. If the younger leaders of these people prove as able as Snow and those who were contemporaneous with him, they are destined to play a part in the history of the west that will be interesting to follow, and the end of which no man can foresee.

**THE OFFICIOUS GAME WARDEN.**

**T**HE DENVER papers never heard of the arrest of John Goff and Ernest Seton-Thompson until yesterday and they immediately threw a fit. As the Gazette said several days ago, of all the men in the United States, the game warden could not have picked out two who seem more unlikely to violate the game laws. Goff has been making his living hunting in the White river country for 18 years now. He was well known to sportsmen from this city long before Mr. Roosevelt was of importance enough to give him a big reputation, and they know him to be a true sportsman. Ernest Seton-Thompson is the kindly, gentle student of animal life who has done so much in late years to awaken an interest in our native fauna. No matter who they are, however, if they violated the game laws they should be punished. On the other hand, if they were put to inconvenience out of spite or by a notoriety-seeking game warden, the game commissioner does well to get rid of the warden.

It will be remembered that the late Governor Tanner of Illinois was caused much embarrassment two years ago by charges of that kind that had no proof. The wonder is that Mr. Roosevelt did not meet it last winter. Almost any yellow journal is capable of "putting up the job" to get a readable story.

The Morgan County Republican is one of our latest state exchanges, having reached No. 3 of Volume 1. John M. Stuart is publishing the paper at Brush. The paper is excellent typographically and makes a good start.

It is no joke this year when the funny men paragraph about the farmer bringing in potatoes to pay the editor for his subscription. A bushel of potatoes is worth the subscription price of any county weekly in the land.

**APPROVAL THAT IS APPRECIATED.**

**A**THING that always attracts the knowing ones when they come to this city is the metropolitan character of the newspapers. They speak truly. We do not say this in a spirit of boastfulness, but because we hear it so often and because we have an extensive exchange list, covering nearly every section of the country, and know what others are doing. In typographical appearance, in amount of advertising, in amount and quality of reading matter, the Gazette is willing to challenge comparison with any paper in the United States printed in a city of twice the population of Colorado Springs.

There is a cosmopolitan people gathered here, many from the large cities of the country, and they demand a better local newspaper than do the residents of the smaller places further east, who get the big city dailies for breakfast and only read the home papers for home news. It has been the ambition of the Gazette to meet every need, and that it has come so near being able to reach its ideal is owing to the fact that it has always had excellent support from the advertising public and its readers.

The National Advertiser is one of the leading trade papers of the country devoted to the newspaper world, and we appreciate the following handsome notice they gave us on the 2d of this month:

Many a larger city than Colorado Springs, Colo., might be proud of so admirable a newspaper as the Gazette. To make room for all the news and for all the advertisements in this paper is a problem to tax anybody's ingenuity, but the staff of the Colorado Springs Gazette has grappled with it successfully. Nowhere can you find better mechanical work nor more abundant proof of liberality and enterprise in every department.

**FRIENDSHIP OF THE NEW AMEER.**

**T**HE NEW ameer of Afghanistan has announced his friendship to the empire of England and India, and it must be a matter of sincere congratulation among British officials. Afghanistan is the buffer state between the dominions of Russia and India. The late ameer was a good ruler, one who stood for peace in his own realms, and his is a state that depends much upon the personality of the ruler whether it has peace or not. The new ameer needs to be a strong man to withstand the blandishments of Russia and England.

Attempted revolution seems to be following the accession of the new ruler, as is usual in the orient. A state of anarchy in Afghanistan might give the Russians a pretext for an invasion. This crisis comes at a time when Great Britain is not well prepared to protect her frontier because of an unfinished war in South Africa. British resources are already taxed and the people grumbling. The war spirit is not so rampant as it was, although in case of a war with Russia there is no doubt that the English people would arise to the occasion. That the new ruler is disposed to be friendly is something, although he evidently has troubles that need the aid of Russia in settling.

**MR. HARTZELL'S APPOINTMENT.**

**T**HE ANNOUNCEMENT was made yesterday that President Roosevelt has appointed Hon. Charles Hartzell, of Denver, secretary of Puerto Rico. Mr. Hartzell is a native of Canton, Ohio, and was a close personal friend of President McKinley. He had the promise of this appointment from Mr. McKinley some time ago, and it would have been announced by this time had not Mr. McKinley been shot. The matter was called to the attention of Mr. Roosevelt who very promptly carried out the wishes of the dead president.

Mr. Hartzell is one of the brainiest young lawyers in Colorado, and personally very popular. His appointment will give general satisfaction to the people of this state. Undoubtedly he will fill the place to the satisfaction of the people of Puerto Rico.

**PREPARE TO VOTE A GOOD TICKET.**

**I**T IS time that the Republican voters of the city who have not yet attended to the duty of registration do so. They will miss their vote this fall unless they are properly on the books. It is the duty of everyone to register as well as to vote, but we call the attention of Republican voters to this matter particularly. They have a ticket that they can heartily support this fall. It is a ticket made up of good business men, most of whom have been tried in their present positions and found true. Another element that appeals to the average voter is that it is a ticket of young men largely—hustling, active fellows. There is no reason this time why every voter with Republican convictions cannot support the ticket from county clerk to constable.

But you cannot support the ticket in a manner that counts if you are not prepared to vote. You are not ready to vote if you are not registered properly. It is a matter that cannot be delegated to anyone. You must attend to it yourself and do it in the next 10 days.

Pueblo is to have the zinc smelter, it is said, if a suitable site is secured. Pueblo has more things converging her way that are calculated to make a great city than any place in this western country. The roller mill improvements alone are sufficient to make most cities take on a boom. It is only a question of how the people of that place handle the situation.

A statistical journal estimates that this country raised and sold 3,350,000 chickens and 13,000,000,000 eggs last year, these having a value of \$290,000,000. This is a greater value than the cotton crop, which was \$250,000,000, or the oat crop at \$200,000,000. How the figures were collected we do not know.

**THE NEGRO CENSUS.**

**T**HE FIGURES of the late census on the negro population of the country have recently been computed and made public. At one time there was a fear that the African might eventually exceed the Caucasian in America, but according to the figures in recent years the negro is not holding his own. The percentage of negroes to the total population has been steadily decreasing with each census. In 1790 the percentage was 19.27, but it gradually declined until in 1870 it was 12.66. In 1880 it had crept up to 13.13, but in 1890 it had dropped to 11.93. The latest figures show that the population composed of blacks is 11.58, another decrease.

Only four southern states show a greater negro population than they had 10 years ago. These are Arkansas, Alabama, Mississippi and Florida. In some of the northern states the negro population has relatively increased, but is such a small part of the total that it does not affect the general result. The figures show that the negro is moving to the cotton states of the gulf or to the great cities of the north.

**THE LOYAL LEGION.**

**T**HE LOYAL LEGION banquet last night was an affair that will long be remembered by all who had the pleasure of being present. It was perfect in all of its appointments. This gathering of the veterans and their sons is always impressive. In the memorable years of the great war of the rebellion great deeds were done. Honor and glory gather round all of those who had a part in it. The years are gradually making their numbers less, but the boys and girls of the future will remember and honor them.

Infrequently the Colorado chapter meets in this city but the gatherings are always pleasant. The officers of the greatest war that the world has ever known are welcome here. We honor and we revere them.

In 1905 the city of Portland, Oregon, is to have an exposition commemorative of the Lewis and Clark explorations. It is a fitting occasion and will be a suitable time for such an exposition, following the international affair at St. Louis. We are becoming a nation of travelers, but it is only a small part of the people who have seen, or even half understand, the vastness of the great empire that has built in the northwest during the past fifty years, with Portland as its metropolis. The Morning Oregonian, one of the great papers of the west, has just issued a handbook on Portland and its tributary country that should have a wide circulation. It is unique in make-up, beautifully illustrated and contains a fund of information that is valuable. The book is mailed to any part of the United States or Canada for 7 cents. For anyone desiring information regarding the northwest region it will be found of great value.

Tuesday night the citizens of Chicago celebrated the thirtieth anniversary of the great fire. It seems a strange thing to be celebrating, but the people of that city are perfectly logical in doing it. The conflagration was one of the greatest the world ever knew, and while individuals suffered, the majority benefited. It is conceded that Chicago would not have been today what it is without Mrs. O'Leary and her cow. From the impetus received in rapidly rebuilding, Chicago became a regular "boom town," and the boom has never ceased. It is strange that in a prosperous community a conflagration is so often a blessing in disguise. It was true in Cripple Creek, in Victor and in Colorado Springs. However, we do not believe that anyone is hunting a conflagration; certainly not the fire insurance companies.

The sugar trust may go a step too far in its war on the beet-sugar makers. No state in the union has more at stake than Colorado in this war by the trust for the trust. With a soil and climate particularly adapted to raising the sugar beet and four large plants operating, the people cannot stand to see the industry wiped out. The sugar manufacturers, both the refiners and the beet people, are generously treated under the present laws and bounties. We have not heard of any failure on the part of the refiners to pay good dividends on their investments through competition by the beet manufacturers. In fact Mr. Havemeyer can cut sugar down a cent and a half a pound without any cause apparently excepting the ambition to destroy a young and thriving industry. We are not prepared to call the great combinations an unmixed good or evil, but it is such acts on the part of their managements that make mankind fear them.

The supervisors in Denver have voted to change the name of City park to McKinley park. It is an excellent suggestion, and beyond honoring the great president, it gives the park a distinction. The old name did not mean much to a stranger. At the head of Lincoln park in Chicago stands a massive statue of President Lincoln that is reckoned by artists one of the best things in this country. It is the intention to erect a statue of McKinley in McKinley park, Denver, and many Colorado Springs people will be pleased to contribute to the work.

King Edward brought over a famous coffee maker when he returned from attending his sister's funeral. Edward is a hard-working man, and is getting up one of the finest carnivals and street parades for London next summer that has ever been given. The citizens' committees here and in Denver, who have had a great deal of trouble in selecting velvets, laces and golden crowns for queens and other nobility, have a full appreciation of his troubles. They will agree that he is entitled to a good cup of coffee before starting for his work in the morning.

Grand Junction is rejoicing over the establishment of rural free delivery. Unquestionably rural free delivery is a step forward in the national progress and has come to stay, but some of the eastern towns that felt so good over securing the free delivery have not found it an unmixed blessing. With telephones throughout the rural districts, and their mail brought to them, it is not necessary for the farmers to go to town once a month if they do not feel like it. In consequence town trade suffers and the streets are deserted.

If the provisions of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty are essentially what they are reported, there is every reason to believe that the isthmian canal question will be happily settled during the next session of congress. Many members of the senate have been consulted so that that body should be easily pleased with the new treaty. The old Clayton-Bulwer treaty is to be abrogated, and the United States is to have complete rights to protect its own interests during a time of war.

When the famous horse Cresceus reaches the point where his master turns him out to starve or die, the charitable people of the land can well afford to take care of him. Not long ago he trotted in a race where the stakes were \$20,000, all of which went to charity. Friday he trotted for the benefit of the charitable institutions at Toledo and the receipts were \$18,000. Rising to the occasion, he also reduced the world's record for trotting on a half-mile track.

**FROM THE PRESS OF THE NATION**

**Ransom or Rescue.**  
(New York Evening Post.)  
It has been said that the ransom of Miss Stone will open to the brigands of the world a new sphere of activity, and that it will be a temptation to the capture of missionaries in all parts of the Turkish empire and in other lands where the physical features of the country promise success and supply the means of escape. Undoubtedly it will have this effect, yet the kind-hearted people of the United States will not allow one of their daughters, who has gone forth to serve her Master and do good deeds in a sorrowing world, to perish for want of a sum of money which they can spare without any great inconvenience. Miss Stone will be saved, and if her ransom teaches the brigands a lesson, it should teach the missionaries a lesson also. It should teach them not to brave the perils of travel in the mountainous regions of the orient. Macedonia is probably as unsafe for tourists today as it was in the time of Alexander the Great, if not more so. 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# PAGE FOR WOMEN

EDITED BY Ella Celeste Adams

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edly is something in it which appeals  
to the vanity which shapes our en-  
dite, to know a little more than your  
neighbors know. It is like a more  
superstitious addition of the teacher's man-  
date in baby days: "You may step up  
to the head of the class."  
And yet, notwithstanding its popu-  
larity, the club which hangs out its  
banner for self-culture bearing the  
name of literature, art, music or cur-  
rent topics. And this longing illu-  
strates the trend of the day. In women's  
clubs it is a longing toward prac-  
tically altruistic being the watchword of  
the day. And brotherly love an increas-  
ing passion, women are not long con-  
tent to serve only themselves. They  
the clubs for self-culture are feeling  
the strings of wishing to do some-  
thing for the community. Fortunately  
there are appropriate objects for them  
all, and perhaps they will advance to-  
ward these.

Statistics show that human life  
is lengthening. So it is not im-  
probable that quite a number of  
women now in middle life may  
live to be nearly or quite a hundred  
years of age. Are we women preparing  
to do so in good shape?  
How many miles can we walk and not  
tired to death? Can ride a bicycle  
several miles even make a whole  
day's journey a wheel, by taking inter-  
vals of rest?  
Try it. Can you bend over without  
aching the knees a particle and lay the  
sims of the hands on the floor?  
After you are all dressed, can you tie  
your shoes or pick up articles  
from the floor?  
Again, when you sit down do you drop  
in a heap "like a thousand of brick,"  
can you do it with an ease and sup-  
pleness which you had in youth and  
it retain? And when you get out of  
chair or step into a car or carriage,  
do you lift yourself up quickly and  
carefully with your feet or do you pry  
yourself up by the main force of your  
arms with a grunt and groan like that  
of a creaking, worn-out rocking chair?  
Very likely you have never thought  
of these things.

At the women, say a generation  
older than you are.  
Among them are so many who have  
themselves grown from being young  
girls to old women. They have paid  
attention to keeping their bodies  
active than you are doing now. Quite  
likely in their youth these women were  
active beauties. Now they are feeble,  
useless and uninteresting. It is not  
that, too, at an age when if they  
did not allowed themselves to go to  
they should still have a whole-  
some and beautiful body and a clear,  
young mind of cheerful habit.  
It is the duty of every woman to make  
her very best personal appearance, to  
maintain an intelligent grasp upon the  
events of every-day life. Go over the  
list of your personal friends. Are those  
whom you most admire, strictly speak-  
ing, the best looking? Then look at  
yourself, so amiable, so cheery that  
you will be a joy to those about you,  
that you may be esteemed for your  
personality rather than for your beau-  
tiful face and good looks.

History furnishes shining examples of  
women who have yielded the greatest  
influence in both social and political  
world where brains and tact rather than  
beauty were their chief weapons. A  
majority of instances. Still, as op-  
erations go to prove the rule a con-  
sideration of brains and beauty has been  
found to be a very important factor.  
"Cleopatra's beauty of face and form  
has never been disputed by any his-  
torian. But she was highly accom-  
plished in art and affairs of state. Of  
her, Lord writes: "Caesar, a re-  
markable intellectual of 50,  
could not have been captured by this  
woman. She had not only the most re-  
markable beauty of her time, but she  
was as remarkable for intellect and  
culture as she was for beauty." Also,  
"Cleopatra had the power of retaining  
the attention of her listeners almost  
unfailingly except with those who are  
fitted with intellectual radiance and  
freshness."  
On the other hand, take innumerable  
examples of women, plain of fea-  
ture, angular of form and wholly un-  
attractive to all except those who had  
vision to see the value of that quality  
of mind and heart which is the most  
valuable of all.

A thoughtful mother, writing in an  
exchange, says:  
That if you want your children to  
be courteous; you must treat them with  
respect.  
That they will invariably copy your  
manners, you must take care that they  
are the best.  
That you should be as careful of  
their feelings as you wish them to be  
of the feelings of others.  
That when it is necessary to admin-  
ister reproof, it should be given in pri-  
vate.  
That most children are sensitive on  
this point; it injures their self-respect  
and they feel it to express it in words.  
That to tell a child in public that  
it has been rude or lacking in good  
breeding is as unwarranted as it  
would be to tell a guest so.  
That it is no excuse to argue that  
you are doing it for the purpose of  
making the child better and more  
thoughtful.  
That this can be accomplished much  
better if you take the child aside at  
the first convenient opportunity and  
gently but firmly point out what the  
error was, and what should be done  
on the next occasion.  
That it is possible to cautions a child's  
conscience by too rigid discipline, and  
this is a mistake made by too many  
parents.

That the punishment that is admin-  
istered while the mother is angry or  
impatient over the fault is never so  
beneficial as that given after both the  
parent and the child have had time  
to "cool off" and think the matter  
over. Then the child has time to  
realize the fault and the justice  
of punishment, and the mother has  
had time to decide what sort of pun-  
ishment is most in line with the fault,  
and will be apt to make a lasting im-  
pression.  
Tired: "When you're tempted to  
drink think of your wife's home."  
Honest: "I don't want that car drive  
to drink."

Alone With God.  
Still, still with Thee when purple morn-  
ing breaketh.  
When the bird waketh and the shadows  
flee:  
Falter than morning, lovelier than day-  
light  
Dawns the sweet consciousness, I am  
with Thee.  
Alone with Thee amid the mystic shad-  
ows.  
The solemn hush of nature newly born:  
Alone with Thee in breathless adoration  
In the calm dew and freshness of the  
morn.

As in the dawning, o'er the waveless  
ocean  
The image of the morning star doth rest;  
So in this stillness Thou beholdest only  
Thine image in the mirror of my breast.  
Still, still to Thee as to each new-born  
morning.  
A fresh and solemn splendor still is  
given.  
So does this blessed consciousness awak-  
en  
Breathe each day nearness unto Thee  
and heaven.  
—Harriet Beecher Stowe.

An extremely keen-witted and per-  
tinent discussion has been running its  
course in recent numbers of the inde-  
pendent, of New York, over the ques-  
tion, is the Modern Woman in danger  
of losing her distinctively feminine  
qualities? The earnestness and aggres-  
siveness of the contributors, while dis-  
cussing the problem "pro" and "con,"  
were truly edifying, proving once more  
that the world holds no more vital or  
precious interest than the discussion of  
the woman's question. The proper  
sphere in life came up for much lively  
discussion at the International Teach-  
ers' association, recently held in De-  
troit, and here the same question was  
treated with higher education and its  
relation to woman's manifest destiny.  
While it is not our purpose, here and  
now, to add a word of discussion, but  
the radical partisan does not hesi-  
tate to place many forms of useful  
work in the list of forbidden fruit be-  
cause it is not a woman's duty. The  
philanthropic work. To be sure, our na-  
tional organization has been repeatedly  
assailed and all manner of ugly epithets  
hurled at us for oversteering, as was  
fared, the bounds of woman's proper  
sphere, but only on the part of the  
man blinded by prejudice or smarting  
from the loss of his own sphere. It is  
noteworthy that in view of our posi-  
tive and distinctive individuality as  
an organization, and our ceaseless  
efforts to secure for the woman's  
sphere in life came up for much lively  
discussion at the International Teach-  
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relation to woman's manifest destiny.

The room contained a piano, which  
indicated that the lady was of a music-  
ical turn; conversation revealed many of  
her mental traits and her refined and  
refined tastes were guessed at in like manner,  
and by telling her these things which  
she felt to be true he was enabled to  
be a friend to her. Time's wheel  
crowd in a lot of prediction, including  
a description of the man whom she  
was destined to marry, all of which  
she accepted as gospel for the reason  
that he had so accurately described her  
mental characteristics and told her a  
lot of generalities which would apply  
to almost anyone.  
Another young lady was visiting her,  
and she also became interested and had  
her fortune told, and so pleased were  
the two that they gave him notes of  
introduction to several of their friends,  
which resulted in his being able to leave  
town by way of the walls instead of the  
town.—(Los Angeles Herald.)

Part of today belongs to tomorrow,  
as the seed belongs to the shoot, as the fru-  
ition belongs to the seedling. So today  
belongs to tomorrow, for not to do  
right today may ruin tomorrow. But  
the reverse is not true. Tomorrow  
cannot ruin today. Therefore, do not  
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# STATE MINING NEWS

and handsome prizes, and to the brotherhood of the world in Gunnison granite, and she extends a hearty invitation to all to participate in the carnival.—(Herald Democrat.)

## ALDERMAN MAY MAKE A MINING CAMP.

(Special Correspondence.)

Alder, Oct. 8.—The little town of Alder, which has heretofore been but a logging station on the Denver & Rio Grande, is now between the hills and the Villa Grove, promises to blossom out into a full fledged mining camp. During the past summer a score of prospectors have searched over the adjacent hills, and as a result, the San Luis valley, and as a result, the San Luis valley, and as a result, the San Luis valley, promising leads and veins have been opened.

Bonanza is in the same mineral area as Alder, the hills being interested in large veins of granite and granite through the diorite and granite in the gulches are found many hundreds run from a few dollars and hundreds per ton in gold, silver and lead.

Just west of the station of Alder is the same range of hills as Bonanza. J. Dore has been prospecting during the last summer and has made some valuable prospects. He has been the original locator of the Grand Canyon mining lodes at Crede, which have produced several million dollars in silver and gold in the last few years. He has also discovered several veins of silver and gold in the hills and has been prospecting to open a paying mine. He has been prospecting to open a paying mine.

J. W. Calvin and Charles Rees are working the old Duke property which was abandoned some valuable ore in the light, but which was found to be worthless, and has since been abandoned.

Gus Hull of Hull City, Ontario, fame, has several promising claims in the Sangre De Cristo range just east of the divide. It is with a number of these he has laid out the interests of Hull City and are in readiness, with the town waiting for the boom to arrive.

The Chaney Brothers are working a mine on a lead prospect on the east side of the valley and are saving ore for shipment. R. A. Glasgow has made a strike in the Sangre De Cristo range, and it looks very promising. Several companies have been incor-

Aside from the flurry in Morning Star, gold and silver from the De la Paz, Gold Dollar, Moon-Anchor, and other mines have been sold for \$100,000 and \$150,000. The stock market has been as uneventful, and the stock market on the whole very quiet and weak. The action of the governing committee of the Colorado Springs Mining and Smelting association in abolishing 30-day cash contracts has been widely expected and has been met with approval. It is now that the market is expected to be quiet.

[illegible]

The Anacanda company afforded another example of the success of the lease system in Cripple Creek and its great advantages according to the mine owner, lessee and gold camp by the mine owners of this system. The Anacanda company owns a large extent of valuable territory on Gold Hill on which it present about 75 per cent of the operating, while the remainder is done as a joint venture of the company on its own account. R. P. Russell, Brady & Co., Phillips and MacDonnell and others are

the most successful ones, and that they have earned net losses, and that he company has benefited from the fact that the accounting royalties have been the same as the other companies. The company's net income has been greatly enhanced. Nine lessors and the company are now shipping hand-sawed lumber and the tonnage and values advanced continually increasing.

A general tendency toward lethargy in the commodity rallies where spiraling inflation has relieved the monetary, chaotic market was the market for the week. Monday's rally in Star was easily the feature of the week, caused by the tight credit market. The price advanced to \$1.00 on Monday and then stood to \$1.00 on Wednesday with many thousands of shares changing hands. The following day a reaction to 95¢ occurred and the shares opened at 95¢ on Monday. The price then fell back to 90¢ on Tuesday and 85¢ on Wednesday. The price was extremely active, beginning the week at 62 and advancing to 95¢ by the end of the week.

men reacted to 63%. Fanny Ruckelshaus displayed strength, rising from 15% to 20% bid, with light sales. Gold dollar advanced fractionally from 10% to 18 and was a heavy seller. Rubella continued to remain at a low figure. The price being between 40% to 43%. Moore & Co. has developed some strength and brought out quite a few buyers. Orders. An advance from 26% to 29% followed by a good demand for the share has been developed. Doctor has strengthened slightly on the report that their earnings are 700-foot level would be partly better. On Saturday the price was 52%, and on Wednesday it was 52% hands at 21. While the market exhibited marked weakness. Cotton dropped from 17.7½ to 15.67. While Gibson declined from 23 to 21. While A. advanced from 7 to 9 bid. Vindictive

old lightly around the \$1.10 mark, and Portland remained strong at \$3.05. The preferred prospect list, B. H. Ajax, Eclipse, Midway, Molly D., New Haven and Sedan were the favorites, with fading. Acacia, Blue Bell and Gould in the unclassified list, were fairly active.

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marked by three events of considerable importance in home missionary annals; the occupation of Alaska, the planting of Congregational churches in Cuba, and the celebration of 75 completed years of national home mis-











The lessees on the Transit company's Silver Bell claims have opened up the 125-foot level which runs 425 in to the ton.

(SUNDAY, OCTOBER 12)

The mining stock market yesterday was fairly active, but there was some bearish news noticed. Gold Dollar sold at 17 1/2. Demand declined to 44 and last closed lower. Morning Star went to 10 1/2.

With a system of grading the quartz veins, the Silver Bell system arranged by A. J. Duggan, 1850, of the exchange goes into effect. The eastern news was that the Silver Bell quotations "is a



# A QUARTET OF FANCIES

## Silver Sands

(Copyright by Continental Publishing Co., London and New York.)  
BY HENRY RUSSELL WRAY.

For miles stretches a floor of silver sand.  
The sun has bleached that pallor on its face—a deathly pallor.

The sun and the sea are foes, and their battle-ground is that floor of silver sand; for when the mighty waves dash in to cool the parched face and quench the thirst of the sand, how quickly the sun blows with force its heated breath and dries the moisture! Then again for miles stretches a floor of silver sand.

The knotted old pines on the knoll turn their heads and bend their bodies from the sea, and the tall, thin, burnt brown grasses lean inland and tremble at the cry of thirst from the burning sand they live in. But they are slaves, these trees and weeds—slaves to the sun. They dare not do otherwise than feign rebellion for the sea.

Only when the sun lowers its proud and cruel head is it that these trees and grasses raise their crooked forms and open their mouths for the moist kiss of night; only when the silver sand has plucked its thirst, and the rising tide, unchecked by the sun, has bathed it, do these cowards turn their faces seaward.

What, hypocrites, these slaves of the sun, for on the morrow, when the day awakes and the sun and the sea carry on their never-ending combat, they play again their part, with backs to the sea, while at their feet for miles stretches a floor of silver sand.

## A Log Fire

(Copyright by Continental Publishing Co., London and New York.)  
BY HENRY RUSSELL WRAY.

The great logs seemed living things, whose life was plainly marked by irregular breathings of colored flames, whose language was voiced by sharp crackles, emitting a thousand miniature stars, which shot upward through the great chimney-place to the outside darkened world, and were wafted to settle on the bare limbs of trembling trees and there bear messages from the burning pine.

The flames grew about the entire body of the logs—chasing, leaping, winding, like a nest of warmed snakes—twisting and crowding, then growing wicked and wildly writhing.

Now one less fortunate than the others was hurled off suddenly and choked crimson; fangs were created by the thin threads of black smoke, and the log's surface consumed in a bright flame which leaped high against the side walls and was lost. The once rich brown clothing on this monarch of the forest now grew black, and great rents exposed the pure white body beneath, which had for half a century been protected by the warm coat of bark.

The log trembled and fell from the rack of the andirons, and up fled a host of messages again to light the face of night and stamp their blackened, tiny bodies on the hearts of the snowflakes fast falling.

Big tears trickled down its browned ends; but they were quickly dried by a flame which stole from underneath, leaping and consuming as if offended by this expression of sadness.

## The Two Destinies

(Copyright by Continental Publishing Co., London and New York.)  
BY HENRY RUSSELL WRAY.

Her figure was tall and gaunt; yellow sun-dried hair matted itself into thin cords, and hung over a defined skull, only covered with a skin like parchment.

The hair broke its regular lines as it fell on high, square shoulders. It had not the appearance of a live growth, but of thriving on nourishment after death.

Her eyes were so light that at times one would think their resting-places empty sockets.

The mouth expressed firmness and cruelty, and lacked about it those lines which are born only of smiles.

Her dark garb was more like a skin than a garment; and though it was loosely draped, as if to better disguise her wasted figure, it contracted and expanded with her breathing.

In her hands, which were long and bony, she held a book—a curious volume, bound in deep red, with its pages bordered with black. She opened it, and started down the avenue leading to the city of Unborn Souls.

She was Nature's Assassin.

It was not a walk with which she moved, but a glide, like a serpent, crawling on, inch by inch, to its paralyzed prey; and her eyes shone with the changing dulled effect of an opal.

Soon she arrived at the great gateway leading into the city, where millions of the yet unborn were to have a brand scorched on their future existence by the touch of her finger.

The future of those whom she claimed as her own

was to be recorded in that book, with its leaves bound in blood-stains, and its edges stamped with death.

Her pace quickened as she passed through the gateway, down the broad avenue, bathed in morning sunshine, and bordered with blossoming flowers of every clime.

No human life could be seen. Everywhere were flowers budding and blooming—a city peopled only with blossoms. Quickly she stooped, and with those long fingers plucked petals after petals from the flowers; then broke stem after stem of the most beautiful, until all along the line, thousands were unrooted, beheaded, blighted, and wounded by this merciless fiend called Destiny.

Her ferocity and brutality increased as she advanced. Behind her came the most beautiful of women, with a face of pure love and a mouth expressing mercy. Her great wealth of hair fell in soft masses over her shoulders down to her waist.

She was enveloped in a pure white garment, fleecy like a cloud. She followed these footsteps of destruction and vainly strove to save life. Her name, too, was Destiny: she was Life in Nature.

As she advanced she lifted bent and broken stems from the ground, and caressed and coaxed many to life; but thousands were already dead.

It was dusk when the two figures returned to the gates of the city of Unborn Souls.

The first stopped and leaned against the wall, pale but satisfied as she scanned the pages of that fearful record and rapidly summed up the results.

Against the other wall leaned the beautiful figure who had followed her.

Her face was bright with smiles as she thought of the lives she had saved; but then her glance fell on the wilted

and wounded flowers in her arms, and her eyes were overflowing with tears.

## Dreams

(Copyright by Continental Publishing Co., London and New York.)  
BY HENRY RUSSELL WRAY.

Throughout all the day, Thought visitors came and went through the audience-chambers of Brain. Many of them had been there before, and often brought with them new kin, called Ideas.

Some of these new guests were welcomed warmly, others coldly. Thus Brain was occupied with the reception of Day Thoughts; but there were many who, unbidden, sought entrance and were debarred. These still waited outside.

Then Night drew near in its perpetual flight. Its great outstretched wings covered the earth, casting a great shadow.

The last guest of Brain had departed. Gathered in small groups outside the threshold, concealed and protected by the shadow and silence of Night, were the body of Thoughts, who had waited all the bright day, seeking an entrance, but had failed.

Now they plotted and planned, and when the watchman, Sleep, went his rounds, they silently glided after him, and edged one by one into the chambers of Brain. They roamed through the vacant halls, where Day Thoughts had been so lately welcomed. All was dark and confused. Some crept stealthily from room to room; others were less guarded, and roamed carelessly about, asserting themselves in their true characters, and hideously masquerading as phantoms of Day Thoughts.

# BIG WEEK AHEAD FOR THE I. O. O. F.

Colorado Springs will keep open house this week for the delegates to the Grand Encampment and Grand Lodge of the I. O. O. F. The delegates to the city will be put for the visitors and a cordial welcome is extended to every one. Nothing shall be too good for them, and whatever is ours, is theirs for the week. Nothing shall be lacking to make this the most memorable meeting of the Odd Fellows that has ever been recorded in the annals of the state.

Once more Colorado Springs is honored by being chosen as the assembling place for one of the largest and most

regular delegates. Most of the meetings of the Rebekahs will be held at the De Graff building simultaneously with the Odd Fellows meetings which will be held in Odd Fellows hall just across the street from the De Graff building. The reception tomorrow night will be general for both societies and it will occur at Odd Fellows hall. The first day will be an assignment of the visitors to their different lodging places and a reception in the evening will conclude the day.

On Tuesday, the big public demonstration will be the parade at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. Following this, will

Peak avenue; subordinate lodges on Cascade, right resting on Klowa street; Grand lodge and Grand Encampment on Bijou street, right resting on Cascade avenue; grand officers and all carriages on Bijou street, right resting on Tejon street.

Line of march will be as follows:

East on Pike's Peak to Tejon; south on Tejon to Vermijo; east on Vermijo to Nevada; north on Nevada to Pike's Peak; west on Pike's Peak to Tejon; north on Tejon to Platte; east on Platte to Nevada; south on Nevada to grand

place.

Parade of the Day, D. C. Padlock, C. H. Wallace, Aids.

stand, (Stratton's block) where parade will be dismissed and followed immediately by competitive drill. Seats on east side of grounds free of charge for use of citizens, seats on west side of grounds reserved for Odd Fellows.

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W. K. AOKERMAN, Grand Master-Elect.

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COL. L. C. DANA, Department Commander.

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# FROM NEW YORK TO PARIS BY RAIL

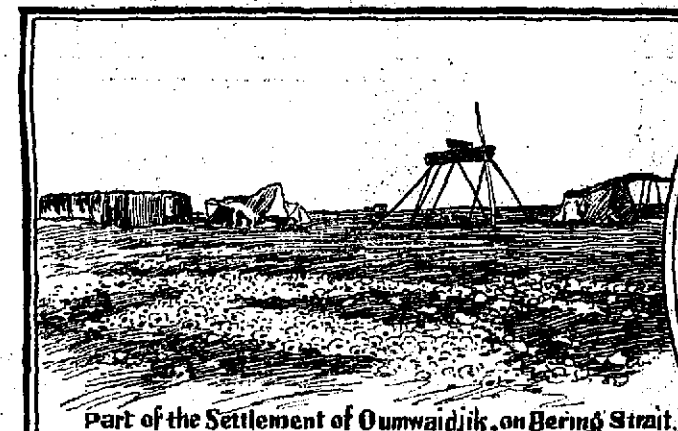
It is no new project, that which has been recently revived of connecting the continents of Asia and North America by means of a tunnel under Bering Strait, for it has been in mind for many years. But the latest advocate, the famous and eccentric explorer, Harry De Windt, is also one of its most persistent exponents. He not only believes in the feasibility of the scheme, but has actually studied the topography of the countries adjacent to the strait, and been over the route of a projected railroad by which it is hoped to connect the continents. A few words as to his career will show that he has earned distinction as a traveler and has a great deal of globe trotting to his credit.

Born in Paris in 1856, at the age of twenty Harry De Windt was laid-camp to his brother-in-law, Brooke, the little king of Siam, who in 1887 he rode from Peking to France on horseback; in 1893 rode from India to Russia via Persia; in 1890 and again in 1894 visited the mines of the great principality of Siam; in 1895 attempted to travel from New York to Paris by land and nearly perished in Bering Strait, being rescued by a whaler. He was also a prisoner for months at Oumwaidjik, a Bering Strait village inhabited by "Nuthy Eskimos." He will be seen that the man who is pushing the plan for connecting Asia and North America by means of a tunnel under the narrow strait that separates them speaks from full experience and is entitled to attention.

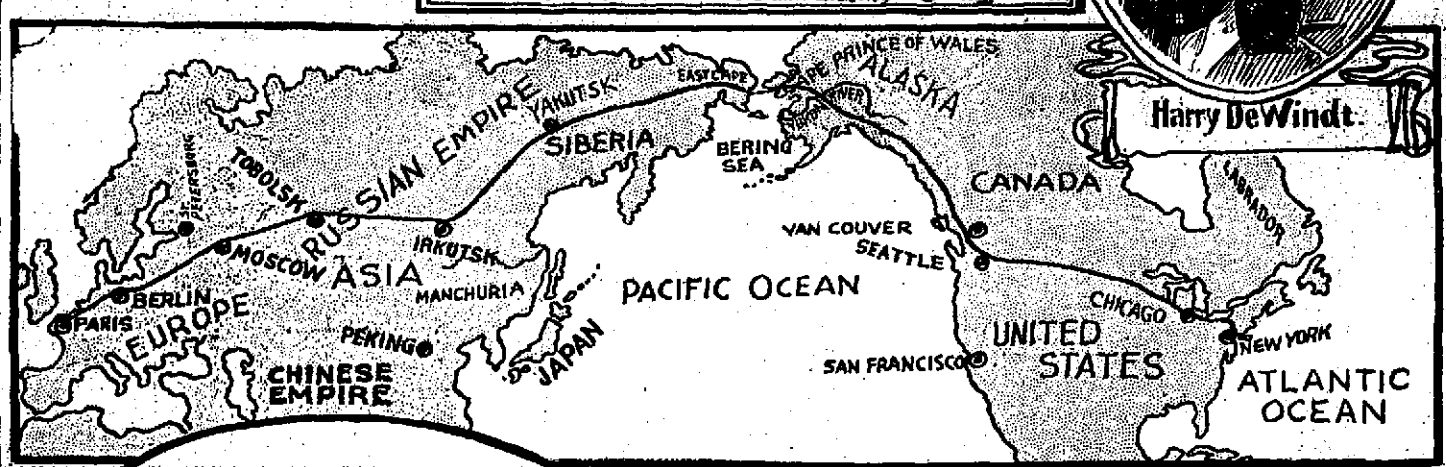
It is believed that the scheme for tunneling Bering Strait has some connection with the gigantic Trans-Alaskan railroad which was announced last summer as about to be undertaken by French, Russian and United States capital. Its projectors, Mr. De Lobe, covered the distance between Paris and the Klondike in just twenty days, but by way of New York and Seattle instead of via Irkutsk and the strait. He gave out at the time that a company was being formed with a capital stock of \$200,000,000 to connect the Klondike region with Asia and Europe, but since then a rival company has been incorporated under the laws of the state of Washington for the same or a similar purpose. It is so far from any realistic idea in the frozen north to the capital of France, yet the projectors of this enterprise, who have their headquarters in Seattle, seem confident of success.

It will be seen that at least three different parties have had their eyes on Alaska and the Bering Strait region as the theater of future exploits, beside which many another enterprise of modern times will seem almost insignificant.

Besides securing connection with the railroad system of Canada and the United States by building southward from the Klondike the company which is first successful in getting a franchise and sufficient capital will aim to form a connecting link between those systems and the great Transiberian railroad, which has already reached the Pacific, coming east from Moscow and St. Petersburg. The southern connection for the present and near future will probably be via the White Pass and Skagway railroad and steamers to Seattle. From Circle City westward and northward the railroad to be built will traverse the vast tundra south of the arctic circle, avoiding as much as possible the lowlands of the Yukon and its tributaries, and will be about 2,000 miles in length. It will necessitate a road of that length to reach the eastern times.



Harry De Windt.



SUGGESTED ROUTE, NEW YORK TO PARIS.



Native Hut of Walrus Hide, at Oumwaidjik.

ern shore of Bering Strait at Cape Prince of Wales, the most westerly point of North America. Arrived there, one might think that progress would be stopped, but this, the intrepid explorers declare, will not be the case.

Although the great strait is practically closed more than half the year by ice and during the whole year is swept by strong subarctic currents, plans have been projected for crossing it from one shore to the other by means of transporting whole trains at a time and of withstanding the most powerful currents or seas. Similar craft have been in use on Lake Baikal in Siberia, and in the winter the Russians have attempted to keep the passage open by means of powerful boats which smash

their way through the ice masses. The distance between shores on the strait at its narrowest point is thirty-six miles, the average width being forty-five miles. By spanning the strait in this manner and transporting the trains from shore to shore there will be practically land communication all the way from Alaska to the capitals of Europe, or, as some have fancifully put it, solid trains from Circle City to Paris.

While it may be practicable to cross the strait by ferry during the summer season, there would undoubtedly be an ice blockade all through the winter months. There is but one feasible plan proposed for obviating this, the engineers say, and that is by tunneling the strait between Cape Prince of Wales and East cape, the northeasternmost

point of Asia. This is as feasible, they say, as a tunnel beneath the English channel, the only objection to which seriously considered was the vast expense. But if the expense was a deterrent in the English channel scheme, where the travel and traffic would be immense and perpetual, how much more would it be a consideration in the case against the tunneling of this strait so remote from civilization and which would be only occasionally traversed! The scheme is quixotic, capitalists say, on the face of it, practically perhaps from an engineering point of view, but out of the question from the financial standpoint.

The average depth of Bering Strait is calculated at about thirty fathoms, and the sensations of travelers in a tunnel at that great depth beneath an arctic sea can better be imagined than described. Still the visionary ones always have to go ahead and blaze the way for the practical people, and there usually results an increment of good from their operations. If explorers like Mr. De Windt desire to sacrifice their comfort, perchance their lives, in attempts to compass the unattainable, that is their business, and nobody should offer objection.

It is De Windt's intention to proceed to Irkutsk via the Russian and Transiberian railway and thence over the route of the projected railroad to Yakutsk, where dog and reindeer teams will be in readiness to transport him and his companions to East cape. The route over a great plateau heavily traversed by travelers, but with only one great mountain range to cross between Irkutsk and the coast. The proper time for travel there is in the winter season over the frozen snows, when the cold is so intense that the lakes and rivers are solid ice. By reaching the Siberian shore of Bering Strait early in April the travelers expect to be able to cross to Alaska upon the ice.

## AN INTELLIGENT ORANG-OUTANG FROM BORNEO.



One of the most intelligent and amusing of recent immigrants is the clever orang-utan whose portrait is herewith presented.

He is about seven years old and came from Borneo. His keepers say he can do everything that the ordinary man can do except talk, and they have hopes of teaching him articulate speech, as his vocal organs are perfectly developed. Two rivals of his species, one in Boston and the other in Philadelphia, have been to do with a spoon, sweep with a broom, put on and take off their clothes and eat cooked food while seated decorously at a table. The Philadelphia orang also plays with dolls, for which he has a great affection.

ROSEWOOD.

Rosewood is so called not because it is red, but because when freshly cut it emits the fragrance of roses. It is of only moderate weight, a cubic foot weighing 45.5 pounds.

## INNOCENT FRAUDS PRACTICED BY STOREKEEPERS.

"There are many little deceptions which some shopkeepers practice on their customers and the public," said a New York merchant recently, "but they are so very innocent that there can be no possible harm in making them public."

One case says thousands of people have been astonished at the lavish display of goods in the shop windows of some tobacconists, chemists, stationers and others. In fact, in many cases it really seems as if the window contains more in value than the shop to which it is intended to attract your attention.

"You gaze with admiration and perhaps a little pardonable envy on the stacks of cigar boxes, marked with the names of the best brands and crowned by boxes displaying assorted rows of tempting cigars; the mountains of cigarette packets, the huge blocks of leaf tobacco, small Alps of loose tobacco of every shade of color and quality, and you reflect sadly on the wickedness of exposing so much valuable smoking material to the destroying effects of sun and air."

"Believe me, your regrets and envy are all wasted. The cigar boxes in many cases are all empty except the top ones, in which a single layer of cigars is exposed. The cigarette packets are likewise empty, except where the cigarettes are exposed to view. The mountains of cut tobacco are less than an inch deep, and the boxes of leaf tobacco are hollow deceptions in the shape of frames which a single leaf of tobacco conceals from view."

"A similar story may be told of the beautiful and lavish display in the chemist's window. The enormous bottles which display nearly all the colors of the rainbow are often full of nothing more valuable than tinted water. The tempting phalanges of recent bottles tricked out with pretty ribbons are equally innocent of anything but colored water. Many of the bottles which are so attractively wrapped up in variegated papers are empty, and so are the pots for holding powders and perfumes."

"The fruiterer who tempts you with mountains and pyramids of fruit is sometimes a master of the art of innocent pretense. If you are rude enough to lift up an orange from the tempting pyramid, you will see the wood of the frame exposed to view; but, of course, you are too ready to admire and not to touch. If the same with apples and pears, the huge pile of which bring up visions of the spillover of orchards."

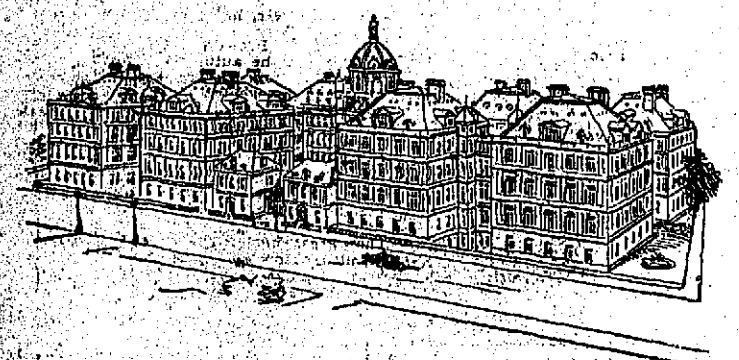
"When you see what appears to be hundreds of weights of currants and raisins, or sugar and chocolate, or fruit, or anything else, which you are tempted to suppose are not supposed to know anything of the frame on which a few layers rest, while all is hollow beneath. And his mountain of tea is often equally a hollow sham, perhaps one inch deep. The tea is packed in bags which are supposed to contain a pound, but which are only a few ounces, and the tea is often of a cheap quality, but you couldn't brew a cup of tea from a hundred of them."

"The huge rolls that impress you so much in many drapers' and tailors' shops are equally innocent deceptions. In many cases if you had an opportunity and the unreasonable to unravel a single thickness of stuff from one of them, you would see that there wasn't another thickness to unravel. The rest would be wood, and many of the drawers which on being opened seem full to overflowing contain a false bottom, which can be adjusted to any depth, so that the drawer never is ever seen anything but full, however much it may be depleted."

"The bottles of spirits which glitter so temptingly in the window of the wine and liquor merchant, and contain nothing more harmful than water skillfully colored to represent seductive whiskeys and brandies, and the dark bottles with the dusty and cobwebby of generations on their would supply a thoughtful sportsman with a thought of sport wine."

"If you see a bottle of air, but what would you? A man must make his window as attractive as possible, and if he can save his pocket by substituting dummies for the real and palatable goods, why shouldn't he? You can always rely on getting the genuine thing inside."

## ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL, NEW YORK CITY.



The accompanying illustration shows the architect's plan for the completed St. Luke's hospital on Morningside Heights, New York city, most of the buildings of which are already erected and in use. When finally finished according to the projected plans, St. Luke's will probably be the largest and most complete perfect institution of its kind in the United States.

It was about ten years ago that the trustees purchased realty adjoining land upon which the Cathedral of St. John the Divine is being constructed, and began the erection of the magnificent structures that go to compose St. Luke's. Anticipating the increased facilities necessary for future growth, they projected the hospital on the most generous lines and provided for all contingencies likely to arise in years to come. The architect of this grand institution for the aid of suffering humanity is Ernest Flagg, who designed the new structures of the Annapolis Naval Academy.

## CATHEDRAL CAVES OF ACHILL, IRELAND.



The beautiful rock formations shown in the accompanying illustration remind one of the wonderful caves of La Jolla, near San Diego, Cal., but these are found near Achill, in the most picturesque portion of Ireland. They have been aptly styled carved temples, literally houses not made with hands, among the columns and under the architraves of which swells the sound of a ceaseless music—that of the restless waves, which by their action during unnumbered centuries carved these fantastic forms from the living rock.

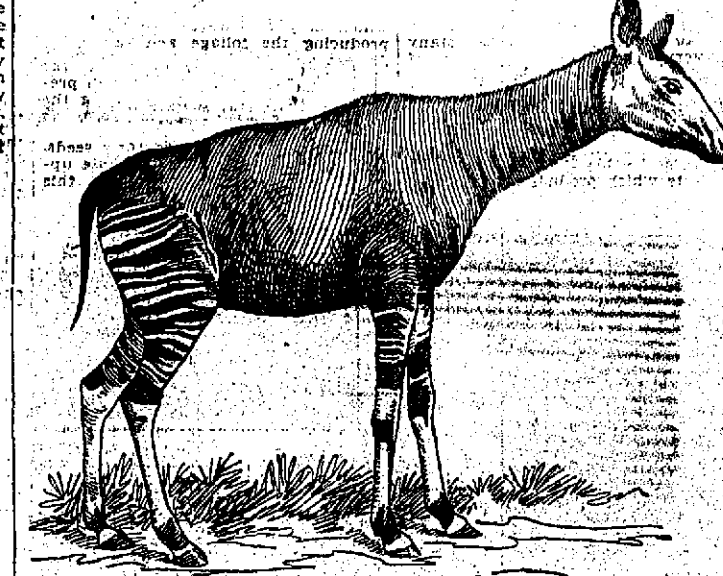
## HERBERT GLADSTONE, M. P.

Son of England's grand old man and favorite of a loving constituency, the Right Hon. Herbert Gladstone, whose portrait is presented herewith, has just completed an interrupted parliamentary career of twenty-one years. He began early in life, having been coached by his father and, now only 47 years old, has a record that many a man might envy. He has kept true to his first



love—politics—until quite recently, when he transferred his affections to an estimable young lady, and Miss Dorothy Paget captured the man who was looked upon by all who knew him as a confirmed bachelor. As the son of a great man, not much was expected of Mr. Herbert Gladstone, but he has agreeably disappointed all expectations, and, though he has not risen to the heights attained by his father, he has, on the whole, done fairly well. He is a devotee of cricket and a good musician.

## A PREHISTORIC ANIMAL RECENTLY DISCOVERED.



The greatest "find" of recent years in the way of new animals was that of the wonderful ogkai, brought light in central Africa by Sir Harry Johnston, special British commissioner for Uganda. It is shown in the accompanying illustration. Stanley heard of it on one of his exploring trips, but never saw it. Allied to the prehistoric helladotherium, the bones of which were once dug from the mloocene deposits of ancient Greece, it forms a connecting link between that animal and the giraffe. In fact, a sort of zebra-giraffe, with long neck, but longer than the former, and vividly colored stripes on its sides. Bones have been sent to England, where they will be mounted for exhibition at the South Kensington museum.

## JEAN SERPENT, SNAKE KILLER.

The fierce visaged man portrayed herewith is known in the district of France in which he lives as Jean Serpent the vipericide, owing to the fact that he has destroyed during his career as a snake killer more than 24,000 vipers. The vipers of France do not often inflict a deadly bite, but there is sufficient poison in them to throw one into a violent



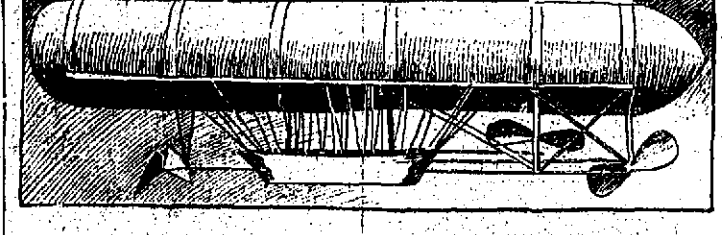
fever. Jean Serpent has been bitten many times, he admits, but he has grown so wary and expert that he can attack any number of vipers with his primitive fangs and come off successful in every instance. The mayor of the commune in which he lives gives him a few sous for the head of each viper killed, and his headship of vipers has brought him quite a snug little sum.

## PORTRAITS OF BRITISH GENERALS ON PIPES.



In the accompanying illustration, may be seen the portraits of four famous British generals of modern times—Robert B. Bulwer-Luttrell, Lord Roberts, Lord Kitchener, and Lord Curzon—done in clay and immortalized on pipes. Pipe manufacturers have long followed the fashion of perpetuating the features of any popular hero or heroine of the time on the bowls of their pipes. One of the oldest examples represents the Duke of Wellington as an object of derision by a soldier on account of having recommended stopping Tommy's tobacco. Another gives the unmistakable features of Lord Beaconsfield at the time he was a young man, while yet others show the lineaments of John Bright, Dr. Keeney, Jumbo and Captains Webb and Boynton.

## A NEW SOUTH AFRICAN FLYING MACHINE INVENTOR.



That the flying machines of today are pretty much all patterned after the Zeppelin and Santos-Dumont type a glance at the latest alrship, figured in the accompanying illustration, will show. This aerial flier is the invention of Billy Beards of Cape Town, Africa, who claims that it can be handled in the air as easily as a bicycle on a good road. It has a gas holder, or balloon, of unbreakable fabric in its compartments, and is strengthened by horizontal lengths of gas tubing. It is 100 feet long and 10 feet in diameter, with a capacity of 1,000 cubic feet. When filled, it is capable of lifting 1,200 pounds dead weight. It is driven by a twenty-eight horsepower air-cooled motor with four cylinders and is made to carry two people, with their accoutrements.

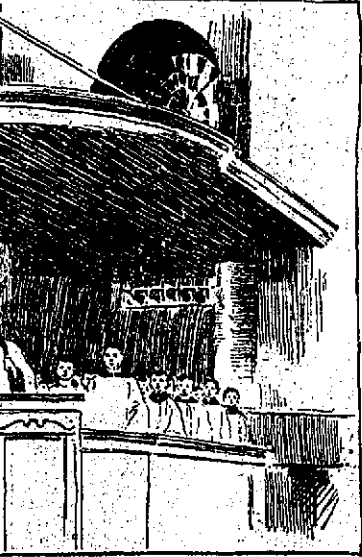
## POPE LEO'S PASTIMES.

One of the pope's favorite spots in his gardens is an elevated point whence he can see the ocean. The noise of the waves used to soothe him like music in the days when he was able to be near the water. He recalls with pleasure the time when as a nuncio in Belgium, fifty-five years ago, he used to take his daily swim in the ocean.



The open air pulpit shown in the accompanying illustration was recently erected by the Spitalfields parish church in London and is the fourth to be dedicated to such a service in that city within the past 15 years. Daily services, such as sermons, lectures or extempore addresses, are given here for the benefit of all who may choose to listen. There are seating accommodations and standing room for several hundred persons. The pulpit is used only during the summer months and usually in early evening, chiefly for mission services.

## AN OPEN AIR PULPIT, USED IN SUMMER TIME.



They were classed according to catagories as follows: a reaction, generated by the high prices of raw cotton and other materials, a poor demand for Indian and almost complete stoppage of buying from China.

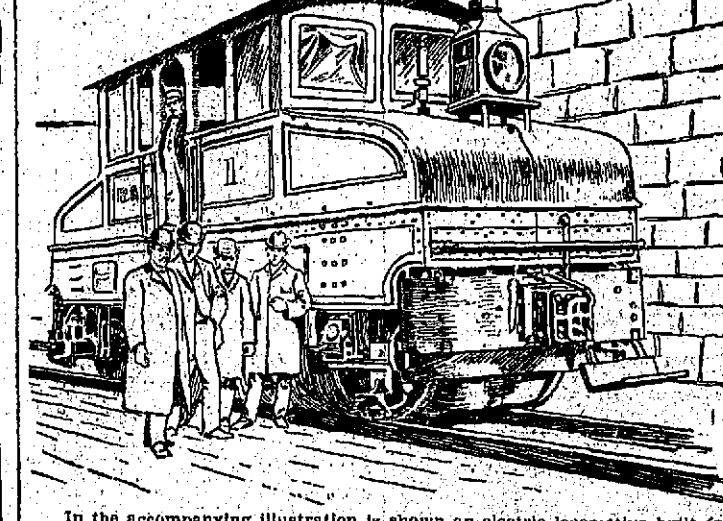
Caroline Monaghan, spoke 114 languages and dialects of 170 nations, and such a feat and figure that he was sometimes mistaken for a native of the land where they were used.

An excessive reputation is proposed by the people of Victoria, Australia, to be held at Bendigo at the end of this year, to commemorate the discovery of gold in 1851.

Anthrax, the sixth plague of men mentioned in the Bible, is ravaging the lower counties of South Dakota.

A war in Denmark for some time has been going on, which has resulted in the annexation of the island of Bornholm to the German empire.

## ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVE FOR THE THIRD RAIL SYSTEM.



In the accompanying illustration is shown an electric locomotive built for service on roads using the third rail system. This system has now passed beyond the stage of experimentation and is in practical operation in various parts of the country. Contact is made with the so called third rail by means of sliding shoes of cast iron suspended beneath the motor car or locomotive, the connection between motor and shoes being by means of flexible cables. The best roads using this system, such as the various branches of the New York, New Haven and Hartford, have the roadbed fenced in except at open grade crossings, where the dangerous third rail is replaced by a short, underground cable, and each motor car is furnished with a shoe at each end in order to take up the current without a break and not depend upon mere momentum for passing the crossing.

## ENDURING HEART MUSCLES.

An expert mountain climber claims that he has found a very hardy heart if he has climbed that is, a heart which could lift itself twenty times that height in sixty minutes at the rate it usually works.

Very few people have any idea of what is accomplished by that small but important organ of man and a big importance in weight, and the best way to illustrate the labor of the heart is to compare it with other works.

It is estimated that in a university boat race each ounce of muscle does work equal to lifting 250 pounds in one minute. In one minute the heart of the race the owners of the muscle are just about dead beat. The heart does one-third better and doesn't get tired. Its record is twenty and a half pounds per minute.

The workman, if he lifted 500 tons one foot high, as the result of a day's work, would have reason to be well satisfied. His muscle totals up to sixty-four pounds.

If each ounce of muscle were able to do as much as each ounce of heart muscle would accomplish twenty-five times that amount of physical work.

A locomotive (or a mountain railway) was considered worthy of a prize because it ascended at the rate of 2,000 feet in an hour. The heart could do that eight times over in the hour.

## INDIA AND EDWARD VII.

To familiarize the people of India with the features of King Edward and to impress upon them that all authority is exercised by his name, the government of India has decided to have portraits of the king, three-quarters length, in oils, costing from \$50 to \$100 each, placed in the official residences of the heads of government departments and local authorities, and in the courts of justice of the different provinces and all large buildings in which durbars are held.

And, this has suggested the idea to Copenhagen of an exhibition.

In some countries as Europe the fact of being buried alive has required the building of a special house where the condemned dead body is subjected to certain tests to make sure life is extinct.

The great authorities of Chicago recently made a study of the yellow fever epidemic which had been entirely exterminated in that city.

## HERE AND THERE.

The electrical motor business is increasing \$150,000,000 a year in the United States.

The apple crop of Oregon last year amounted to 32,000,000 bushels, being an average of 5.58 bushels per tree of bearing age.

Wireless telegraphs are being established all along the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

An ear of wheat has been so to

## HERE AND THERE.

speaking from father to son for generations under generation with comparatively little modification. Some authorities on a crinological aspect that crinoids are very apt to resemble a peacock's kind of ear, which is recognizable by an expert in such matters.

The prospects of agriculture in Egypt were highly favorable, according to the latest news by mail. It had rained plentifully in the high season of the

## HERE AND THERE.

Nile, and it was announced that the water in the Victoria and Albert Nyau lakes was two feet higher than usual, which presages a strong overflow of the river.

Marconi has a motor carriage which is equipped with a folding cylinder on top of the car and device for the transmission of wireless telegraphic signals. Motor cars fitted with this device are to be used in forthcoming military maneuvers in Europe.

Representing the famous Congo near

## HERE AND THERE.

the Bull Run battlefields, has gained but two new houses in forty years. The hotel where General McDowell had his headquarters is deserted and tumbling down.

Crimination has been the custom in Japan for 1,000 years. The first criminal was executed by the method of the annual automobile race called the Course du Catalogue, which was run this year between Melun, Nogent and Valpigne, was curious in the fact that the winner of the vehicle being classed according to weight and capacity

## HERE AND THERE.

they were classed according to catagories as follows: a reaction, generated by the high prices of raw cotton and other materials, a poor demand for Indian and almost complete stoppage of buying from China.

Caroline Monaghan, spoke 114 languages and dialects of 170 nations, and such a feat and figure that he was sometimes mistaken for a native of the land where they were used.

An excessive reputation is proposed by the people of Victoria, Australia, to be held at Bendigo at the end of this year, to commemorate the discovery of gold in 1851.

Anthrax, the sixth plague of men mentioned in the Bible, is ravaging the lower counties of South Dakota.

A war in Denmark for some time has been going on, which has resulted in the annexation of the island of Bornholm to the German empire.

## HERE AND THERE.

In the accompanying illustration is shown an electric locomotive built for service on roads using the third rail system. This system has now passed beyond the stage of experimentation and is in practical operation in various parts of the country. Contact is made with the so called third rail by means of sliding shoes of cast iron suspended beneath the motor car or locomotive, the connection between motor and shoes being by means of flexible cables. The best roads using this system, such as the various branches of the New York, New Haven and Hartford, have the roadbed fenced in except at open grade crossings, where the dangerous third rail is replaced by a short, underground cable, and each motor car is furnished with a shoe at each end in order to take up the current without a break and not depend upon mere momentum for passing the crossing.

## HERE AND THERE.

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The wreck on the D. and R. O. railroad at Roswell, Dept. early Friday morning was in many respects one of the most remarkable that ever occurred in the annals of railroading in the state of Colorado. It was witnessed by hundreds of people, and the camera and motion picture devices found it a subject for the entire day.

The wreck was one of the most remarkable ever seen in the completeness with which the cars and engine were demolished. On a section of ground within a radius of 50 feet from a point at which there was the wreckage of three passenger and one locomotive, the cars were knocked to kindling, wood and the locomotive is practically a total ruin. Although the engine was not so completely wrecked, the Rito Grande road, a magnificent, powerful 185,000-pound locomotive, was picked up from its track, hurled into the air and fell with a tremendous heading into the mud at the side of the right-of-way. Its whistle plunged almost out of sight in the mud, its bell still attached to the top of the boiler in its accustomed position, and resounding clear when knocked by the foot of curiosity seekers who chanced to espy it protruding through the other wreckage. The engine was the only one that occurred. It was absolutely impossible to see the big locomotive from the east side of the track, so thick and heavy was the wreckage that still remained.

There was a remarkable wreck in fact more than in its miraculous lack of loss of life.

The possibility that man could have remained in the cab of that locomotive and escaped death does not present itself when the situation after the collision is considered. It is a fact that not only one but two men escaped not only death but even injury.

It was a remarkable wreck in the circumstances that attended it. Had the collision occurred later than it did the big engine would have been gone farther north, and the wreckage, the weight of the wreck upon the little station and the men upon which several persons were asleep and

A grainy, high-contrast black and white photograph of a dark, cluttered interior space, possibly a room or a vehicle. The image is heavily shadowed, with some indistinct shapes and textures visible against a lighter background.

There would have been certain death to several.

It was remarkable in the slight inconsequence that is caused in handling the traffic of the Rio Grande. By the use of the "X" the train was stopped. It was possible to move trains around the wreck with no delay whatever. By connecting two sidings it was possible at times to hold in the morning to run the trains around the wreck and back to the use of the "X". Had the collision occurred three or four seconds earlier than it did the scene would have been the Rio Grande train and would have been impossible to make use of the sidings that were used. would have compelled the Rio Grande to use the Santa Fe siding and would have been possible to use the C. & S. West of Falcon until the debris could be cleared away.

do.

It was remarkable in its collisions. There have been other wrecks in Colorado that have been more serious because of loss of life, but not for years has there been one that cost the country so much to exceed \$60,000 which this one did.

The three pictures which are published herewith give as good an idea as can be had of the nature and extent of the wreckage. The view from the west shows the engine and the front of the locomotive under which the big locomotive was buried. As will be noted, the engine is completely hidden.

The view from the south shows another side of the wreckage. After a day's work it was possible to get from this point the back end of the tender of the locomotive.


According to railway men who viewed the wreck it need never have occurred had the brakeman who was on the runaway car and who did set the brakes on three cars set them on six or seven, which he had plenty of time to do. The pictures were taken by Mr. M. Barnsdollar.

**T**HE botanist no place can furnish a greater field nor a more interesting one than the Pike's Peak region. Nor can the lover of flowers find a place that can give him a greater or more varied flora than this same region. In many ways our flowering plants differ from those generally found in the eastern States or in regions where the climatic conditions are different. The first great difference we notice is the prevalence of suberulent (thorny) plants, and plants covered with a heavy cuticle or protective layer of tissue which covers the surface of the plant. This characteristic is very noticeable in many of our most common plants. In fact, we find but few plants that have not some degree of protection against our dry climate. Another noticeable thing is the tendency of the plants to diminish leaf-surface. Many plants have few leaves at the time of flowering and many have much diminished in size, as among the "our-o'clocks." Others have but only leaves which are diminished in size, but have the same shape as those of the "our-gills." A noticeable feature in many of the plants which produce many flowers

A black and white photograph of a plant specimen, likely a grass or reed, showing a long, slender stem with several small, narrow leaves. The plant is set against a dark, textured background.

receive the heat of the sun, and are protected from the frosts of autumn. They are able to continue green and fresh until all the less protected foliage has entirely disappeared.

The continual change in florae also consists of the peculiarities of their growth. From the first appearance of the anemone and tulip in the spring to the disappearance of the bigelovian aster and senecio in the fall, there is continually changing and much varied and abundant display. And at any one time the variety of the flowers is great! On the mesas we find a different flora than along the streams, on the foothills, again, there is a change, and as we ascend the mountains higher and higher, new species continually appear, until the very top of the peak is reached. And what a difference between the tiny, little blossoms found above timber line and the stately yucca, Montezella and anemone of the foothills.



Nature also seems to have more flowers than she can put in during the half year in which conditions are favorable for plant growth and keeps putting them in even though the frosts are severe and snows often cover the later flowers. Although the back is white with snow, we may yet find there the large yellow flowers of the *Senecio actinella*, and now and then a few of the "polygamum," and now and then a dwarf aster or a waxing. As we come further down the mountain we find at no great distance below timber line an aster which is one of our most beautiful autumn flowers. It continues all the way down the mountain and grows in abundance in Colorado Springs. In color it is bluish-purple, and in habit of growth, in spreading, its color would distinguish it from any of the flowers now found with the purple

exception of another aster which is however only found at or near the base of the main plant and has entire lanceolate leaves. While the flower-heads are crowded at the very top of the leafy, unbranching stem. In the aster first mentioned, on the other hand the flowers are scattered over the whole plant, which is highly branched and has small leaves. The profusion and beauty of the flower-heads make it one of the foremost of our late flowers. At certain places along the coast road it is so plentiful that it produces perfect masses of color, while in almost every uncultivated lot in Colorado Springs many plants may be found. It is *Aster canescens*, var. *villosus*, Gray and is one of the latest and most beautiful of our flowers.

Another of the composite is *Helianthus*, producing its showy heads. It is *Helianthus scaberrimus*, Gray, often called rayless golden rod. Very few of the composite family become shrubs, but this genus is an exception for they are as a rule low shrubs. This species has narrow leaves and grayish or ash-colored bark. When in full bloom the plant appears like a little mound of yellow. The flower heads contain about five flowers which are pushed far out and give the clusters a feathery appearance. This plant is sometimes cultivated as an ornamental shrub, which purpose it is certainly well able to fulfill. It is found where by natural or unnatural means the ground has been broken.

The aster, the bigelowia and the senecio are predominant among our later flowers. Each adds its bright color to our landscape, but at this time of year, far far the most noticeable thing is the gray heads of the last which bring to one the full significance of its name—senecio.

**UNDER ADVISEMENT** In the

A Lecture Given at the Perkins Hall on Wednesday  
October 2, 1901.  
BY ARTHUR J. KEW.

St. John. Indeed, as has been said of him, "Even a hurried survey of the field of his work shows that Browning's range of choice in subjects was almost boundless, and his method of developing it far more varied than that of any other living poet."

Robert Browning was born on May 7, 1812, in Southampton street, Peckham. He was one of three children. His grandfather, removed to London and obtained a clerkship in the Bank of England. His father, Robert Browning, was a man of exceptional gifts. For although he followed his father's footsteps as a clerk in a bank, he was a poet, a man of great sentiment and expression. As Browning said of him in a certain poem, "Development," chiefly autobiographical: "My father was a man I knew Greek. When I was four years old he said once, 'What do you read about?' 'The siege of Troy.' 'What is a siege, and what is Troy?' 'What are the Phrygians and tables for a town?' 'What is Priam, called our cat, Helen, called our cat from home, he wicked Paris, who stole the apples close under the foot-stool, being cowardly, and the Greeks, the age of five, Browning was being introduced in the grand old epic of the Trojan story in this playful manner. Again of this father, Browning has said: "It would have been quite unpropitious in my case not to have done my father's dear father put me in a condition, 1838, of

a valued humanity."

Need I point out what a deep insight into Browning's poems those words show. Let us all go together to these "Field Notes" and see how Browning has been able to eat of those promulgators, and how we may know the soul-life of the author of this great poem with his belief in the "Field Notes" as a collection of the soul's thoughts, stress and struggle. He died. It was in 1889 that Browning was introduced to Elizabeth Barrett through the Rev. Canon Kenyon. They had a long and friendly correspondence, and a letter to her, Browning had written: "So, as I say, love these books (her poems) with my heart—and I love 'all, too, with my head.' I have been so long and felt from the first, even before seeing her that this soul, enclosed as it was in a mortal frame, was that other self, that one of those who have been called 'the great' has been that of an invalid, but with it in that fragile form, gleamed a soul of the purest and most glorious lustre; and so, as I say, I loved her, and so, as I say, this Apollo, was to quicken into life. For so it was. Elizabeth Barrett had written many beautiful poems she knew and had been in the habit of reading them. But it was after she had known him that she excused her most brilliant work, her 'Ancient Leigh,' her 'Sonnet' and 'Portent' and 'The Poet' and 'The' them was almost instantaneous—a 'thing' of the eyes, mind and heart," as Browning

[illegible]

Showing the hole through which the engineer and fireman made their escape after the shock of the collision had passed.

shameful if I had not done my best to realize his expectations of me," He wrote, no doubt, some very minor verse at an early age; and while he was yet about eight he began to translate the odes of "Homer." Besides this precocity, we read that he fell down in verse.

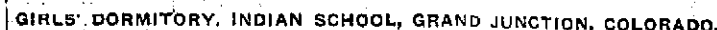
about 25, who had a husband to boot! The hopelessness of this "passion malheureuse" gave rise, it is said, to some Hyacinthine.

Now he began to feel the grisly impulse arising in him and some few minor poems were written. One day he saw in a bookshop a book advertised as "Mr. Barrett's Athlete's Exercises," and some poems of Keats were procured for him. The influence these poems had on the youthful Browning is incalculable. He had been reading Keats since he was twelve, but now he read him again. Browning, the father, left the decision as to his career with Robert. Of course there could be but one choice for him in the end. He was to be a poet. It was known to us the beautiful first poem.

"Pauline," Browning says of this: "The thing was my earliest attempt at poetry, awkward, unskilled in principle and so many unimportant details. It was written at thirteen. This poem was handed Anne,

...at the expense of his soul. In 1884, Browning went to Russia and spent some time there, afterwards going to Italy. He was back again in Camberwell in 1884. He began "Sordello," but left it to take up a new work, "Paracelsus." The poet divided this poem into five parts, and called it a dramatic poem, as indeed it is, though by no means a drama. In this poem Browning does not make use of objective dramatic methods, but does not set forth the phenomena of the mind by the operations of events, etc., but shows us subjectively the effects of the mood. The poem is the history of *Paracelsus's* soul. The poem was acknowledged to be a work of undoubted power. "Mr. Browning," one critic writes at this time, "is a man of genius; he has in himself all the elements of a great poet, philosophical as well as dramatic." This critic was John Forster. Now, however, Browning... formed an important friendship. His friend, Mr. Fox, who had also been his critic, asked him to meet Macready, the great actor. The latter said of him that he looked more like a young poet than any other man he had ever met. Browning got to know Macready better, and the actor asked him to write a drama for the stage. Later, Browning handed him the manuscript of "Sordello" to Macready. This play was staged, but was not a real theatrical success. After finishing "Sordello," Browning again turned his attention to "Sordello." Let me at once say that this poem deals with the life, aims and fallacies of a troubadour, Sordello. I mention this lest anyone may have had the difficulty that Mrs. Carlyle is supposed to have had.

One thing I must call your attention to— one notable utterance. In the preface Browning says: "My areas lie on the accidents in the development of a soul; little else is worth study." Browning is essentially the poet of the soul. "Subtlest assessor of the soul in song," as his friend Domini sang. He was fond of long ramblings in the country. We picture him lying



get on through this prosaic world!" People have strange ideas of poets. Were the greatest poets of the world to be met on the difficulties of "this prosaic world?" If we turn to the life of Shakespeare, of Goethe, of Tennyson, of Browning, I think we should find that they were not at all "poets" in the sense of an ability to meet all difficulties, to overcome them. At any rate, so it was with these two poets. Their life together was such a life of struggle, of difficulties, of a strong-rooted tree, of love that it was able to withstand all the storms of life; yes, and to bring forth such fruits as rarely are seen in the life of other poets. The struggle of two minds. So wonderful was the change produced by her marriage upon Mrs. Browning that soon one said of her life is not a life, but a transformation. The sun of perfect love had caused that sensitive plant to lift up its head and blossom anew. Browning's love for his wife was perfect. All the nobility, all the tenderness of his great nature was fused into one continuous flame of devotion to her. And she responded so well; her health, her creative powers, her life, were all so transformed in this home in Florence, where we can fancy them so well; as they lived their lives there hand in hand, their hearts beating in unison, that it is almost impossible to beat, their souls blending as surely as two souls may blend—in this home, what beautiful works were conceived and written. In the "Poems of the Past and the fifty poems in "Men and Women;" there was written "Aurora Leigh," that great glory of Elizabeth Barrett Browning's life. It was in this home that she had placed in her husband's hands the "Sonnets from the Portuguese." With what feelings Browning must have read the "Sonnets" and how you may conceive! They were all love, and all love was her love for him, not in any way transferred from the Portuguese—that was a great, pure soul able to hide their true source from the eyes of the world. You know that sonnet beginning

ing, "Is it indeed so? If I say how dead  
Wouldst thou lose any life in losing  
mine?"

And ending, <sup>(3)</sup> "I yield the grave for thy sake, and ex-  
change it for the life of the world."  
My near sweet view of heaven for earth  
with thee."

"Well might Browning say of them that  
there had been no such sonnets written  
since Shakespeare's. Here many friends  
visited them, and many American  
writers, among them Hawthorne, Bayard  
Taylor, Hillard and Story. In 1848 there  
came a new happiness to them—the son  
of the first died on March 9. At the time  
the proposal was made, the first son

"O Lyrice love, half angel and half bird."

In '81 the Browning society was estab-  
lished. In the autumn of '89 he went to  
Venice to join his son and daughter-in-  
law. On the evening of the 12th of Decem-  
ber, 1889, he was exceedingly weak. Weak  
as he was, he did not see that the hand-  
writing of death was as did his. He re-  
sists. Just before the great bell of San  
Marco struck ten, he turned and asked if  
his news had come concerning "Aso-  
lunda." He then said to his wife, "I  
will be a pilgrim from the publishers telling  
how great the demand was. The dying poet  
smiled, and rose gracefully. When the la-  
ment of his ancient and lost deep desire,  
a still deeper desire reigned in the room  
where lay all that was mortal of Robert  
Browning, of him who said of himself:

ing should be the poet laureate, for  
Wordsworth had passed away. It  
was in the year of the "Great  
Comprising" some of the most beautiful  
of Browning's poems, was published,  
which had not, being his popularity.  
But we can read "The Great  
In a Balacon," without being enthralled  
by their beauty and grandeur? To this  
dedication, "One Word More," begin-  
ing:

"There they are, my fifty men and women  
"One who never turned his back,  
    smothered breast forward;  
"One who would not let his head  
    Never dreamed thought right were worst-  
ed, wrong would triumph;  
Held, we wake to rise, are baffled to fight  
    Sleep to walk."

As to Browning's art, thought and in-  
fluence: Browning, like Chaucer, is dem-  
onstrative of the power of the imagination.  
He does not require to be told of the  
Imaginary Idealism. As it is said, "He

Naming me the fifty poems finished!  
Take them, Love, the book and me to-  
gether;  
When the heart leaps, let the brain be idle."  
But what can endure on this  
society? What flower, though never so  
beautiful, can survive the stress of  
ter? What that is mortal but must pass  
away? Even the poem, the living, poem  
dead. Alured in 1888 Mrs. Browning  
wrote: "The forerunner of death in the  
pallor and hectic flush upon Mrs. Browning's  
cheek. But on Mrs. Hawthorne  
the death of the poetess was a  
love-kept her on earth a season longer."  
How tenderly and with what care Browning  
tended his wife during all this sickness  
pen at this time. The troubled state of  
her health was a source of anxiety

(Continued on Page 8.)



SCENIC COLORADO VI--CRYSTAL CREEK.  
A Typical Mountain Stream in Pitkin County, near Aspen.



### FORESTRY EXPERIMENTS.

**A**S WE have so often had occasion to state of late it is generally conceded that the water question and forest preservation seem to be inseparable. They stand as among the most important internal questions in this country.

Recently a suggestive paper has appeared by Mr. Frederick H. Newell, chief hydrographer of the United States Geological survey, which clearly sets forth the reasons for the beneficial effects which forests have on the flow of rivers. It explains the forests' function as great natural reservoirs, and calls attention to the absorbent effect of the forest floor in storing the rainfall, which might otherwise swell the streams in freshets and its beneficial action by checking the rapid run-off in keeping the brooks filled during times of drought. The paper accompanies and has special reference to a recent publication of the United States bureau of forestry, which describes a working plan for the scientific forestry of township No. 40, in Hamilton county, N. Y. Township No. 40 lies in the heart of the Adirondacks forest reserve, and is of particular importance to New York state interests from the standpoint of water supply. As it lies in the head waters of the Raquette and several other important streams.

If the working plan for the township is adopted and carried out, an excellent opportunity will be given for a careful study of the various phases of forest influence on rivers. These results can then be used for an instructive comparison with similar observations on tracts of like nature which have been denuded of their forests. "There is great need of such records," says Mr. Newell, "in order to discuss intelligently the effects of forest upon river flow, for while it is generally recognized that forest preservation has a beneficial influence, the effect of this influence has never been accurately determined, and there is wide diversity of opinion as to how far-reaching it is. On hardly any phase of forestry has there been more discussion than on this, and on hardly any is there so slight a basis of known fact on which to rest the argument. It is very necessary that a definite understanding be reached on this point, for on the available supply of water depend many of the greatest industries of the country."

### PROSPEROUS OTERO.

**T**HE LATEST reports are that Fowler is to have a sugar factory. A representative of the Great Western Beet Sugar company has been investigating and has decided that Fowler shall be the location of the next factory in the Arkansas valley. The only thing asked of the citizens is that they pledge themselves to plant five thousand acres in beets. The sugar plant is to cost one million dollars and have a capacity of a thousand tons a day.

Otero is becoming one of the most important counties in Colorado because of its agricultural production. Yet a dozen years ago it was one of the most unpromising places that a man could think of inhabiting in this state. Storage of water and irrigation have solved the problem and made one of the waste places of the land bloom and blossom. If this factory is built it will make three sugar plants in Otero county, representing an investment of three millions of dollars.

With their sugar beets, melons, alfalfa and honey—all of them easy crops to handle—the people of the Arkansas valley prosper and grow fat. Fine towns are springing up to meet the necessities of the agricultural districts. If the old saying is true that he who causes one blade of grass to grow where none has grown before is blessed, then what is the man who builds an irrigating ditch and causes a whole region to grow?

### BEEF SUGAR AND THE TARIFF.

**W**E COMMENTED yesterday on the attitude of the sugar trust's war on the beet-sugar makers. It is evident that the trust, otherwise the refiners of the raw product, will move on congress. They will attempt in some way to bring the product in free of duty, perhaps from Cuba or some of our colonies. Commenting on this the American Economist says:

The consumption of sugar last year in the United States averaged about 57 pounds for each inhabitant, which at 54 cents a pound would cost \$3.42 apiece, or \$18.10 for a family of five persons. If the duty were removed and the sugar trust allowed the people to get the benefit thereof, the saving would be \$1.14 for each person or \$5.70 for a family of five, for a whole year. There is neither certainty nor probability that the saving would be as great as that, but there is almost a certainty that whatever reduction should be allowed would be made for the purpose of breaking down the domestic beet sugar industry, which is now the source of wages and income to 1,600,000 persons. Would the saving secured by removing the duty on raw sugar pay for endangering the life of so important an American industry and one which in a few years promises to supply all the sugar needed and at lower prices than ever before known? What intelligent man would consent to be bribed with \$5.70 to bring about a possible disaster to so useful and beneficial a business?

### NO MORE SALOON SMASHING.

**T**HE SUPREME court of Kansas has just decided the saloon smashing cases, and Mrs. Carrie Nation can no longer conduct herself, even in Kansas, as she did last winter. Mrs. Nation's crusade was one of the most astonishing things that has ever happened in this country. Under the auspicious plea that the saloons are illegal, and therefore have no rights, the woman and her followers destroyed thousands and thousands of dollars worth of saloon property. The owners of the places seemed absolutely paralyzed when she approached, and it is a tribute to American chivalry that she was not killed or more often assaulted. In many instances, however, Mrs. Nation's smashing was a big advertisement for the saloons, which took in more money after her visit than the damage amounted to.

The test case carried up to the supreme court was that of the state of Kansas vs. Baile Stark. The defendant had been fined \$25 for misconduct in trying to destroy a saloon. The defendant appealed, but the supreme court holds that the fine was legally imposed. The case went up on an agreed statement of facts, the smashing being admitted. The argument put forth was as outlined above: that as the sale of liquor is illegal in Kansas and all saloons are declared by statute to be nuisances, they are beyond the pale of the law; that the act for which the defendant had been punished was not an indictable offense.

The supreme court in its decision holds that it is

## THE COUNTY CAMPAIGN.

There is little danger of the voters of El Paso county being misled by the clap-trap campaign efforts to turn them against the Republican county ticket on account of the dereliction of duty on the part of certain city officials.

The people of Colorado Springs will take ample care of such city officials when a municipal election occurs and they will not adopt the policy of attempting to hold such efficient and honest officials as County Clerk Reed, County Treasurer Pollen, Coroner Law, Superintendent Collins or any of the other splendid citizens who are running for the other positions upon the Republican county ticket, responsible for any misconduct of any city officials.

Ex-City Treasurer Hale was not opposed by the nomination of any candidate upon the Democratic ticket last spring, and all classes of citizens supported him.

The attempt to hold county officials, who have proven their worth by honorable records, responsible for his misdeeds is such a weak, silly, unfair and dishonorable campaign argument that it is bound to react upon those who use it.

The Republican county ticket is above reproach in every respect and it will stand or fall upon its merits. If the citizens of El Paso county are ready to follow in the wake of the corruption and misgovernment which runs riot in fusion rule in Arapahoe county, they will vote the Democratic ticket in this county.

If they wish to reward faithful public servants and to encourage citizens of the highest standing to run for public office, they will vote the Republican ticket.

not competent nor tolerable for an individual to take the execution of the law into his own hands. The abatement of a nuisance must be by the proper authorities and by due process of law. It holds that there must first be a judgment whether a nuisance exists, and after that the abating of it must be conducted by those who have been legally designated to that duty.

This is the only decision that a sane court could give, and it will be applauded. It in no manner touches the merits of the liquor question, but it emphasizes just those things that we have been writing ever since the assassination of the president. There is too great a tendency just now to take the execution of the law into the hands of individuals. Mrs. Nation and those who so blindly followed her were, in practice anarchists. Had the decision gone the other way one would not need to wait long until torch parties would be organized in Kansas to destroy tobacco manufacturers, whipping committees to visit young people who dance, with tar and feathers for anyone who would dare set up a card game.

We must learn that we are governed by laws through our own consent, and only the constituted authorities can decide what are its infringements and inflict its punishments. Anything else is anarchy, whether it be done in the name of any reform or any religious belief, or to avenge any crime.

### PRESIDENT SNOW AND THE MORMONS.

**T**HE DEATH of President Lorenzo Snow of the Mormon church is of interest, only as calling attention to the passing of another of the pioneer leaders in Mormon history. There are not many of the founders of the sect left. The death of the aged president will not in any way change the policy or policy of the Mormon church. It is an interesting fact, however, that once again a Joseph Smith is at the head of the Church of Latter Day Saints. Whether he is a relative of the prophet we are not informed, but he is probably not a descendant. Joseph Smith left a son but he has always identified himself with the other branch of the church, which denied the teachings of polygamy. This branch has its headquarters in Mississippi.

When one visits the Utah valleys, and sees the old settled towns, the orchards, well-cultivated fields and evidences of a prosperous people it is difficult indeed to realize that the religion has been founded and reached its present standing within the lifetime of a man. Yet a sister of Joseph Smith died only a year ago in Illinois, and one of the Witnesses, who at Palmyra, N. Y., helped unearth the plates on which Smith claimed to have found the writings of the book of Mormon, died less than five years ago in a Missouri town.

The early history of the Christian religion is very much obscured, and it is a century or two after the death of Christ before it seems to have grown sufficiently to draw the attention of the rulers of the lands in which it had made headway. Mohammedanism grew into power before the death of its founder, but its methods were not those of peace and conversion, but of the sword. Whatever one may think of Mormonism, of its communal system, of its doctrines of polygamy, he cannot spend much time in Utah without acquiring considerable respect for grim old Brigham Young and the stern but rugged men who peopled that desert.

Religious belief is a thing peculiar unto itself, and not one man is able to judge another's convictions. We usually think of Mormon converts as ignorant peasants from Europe, yet Lorenzo Snow was a graduate of Oberlin college.

Wilton, spoken of above, broke with Joseph Smith and carried away the sacred plates. He never affiliated with the members of the faith thereafter, but with almost his last breath declared his belief in the inspiration of the prophet and the sacred character of the plates. If the younger leaders of these people prove as able as Snow and those who were contemporaneous with him, they are destined to play a part in the history of the west that will be interesting to follow, and the end of which no man can foresee.

### THE OFFICIOUS GAME WARDEN.

**T**HE DENVER papers never heard of the arrest of John Goff and Ernest Seton-Thompson until yesterday, and they immediately threw a fit. As the Gazette said several days ago, of all the men in the United States, the game warden could not have picked out two who seem more unlikely to violate the game laws. Goff has been making his living hunting in the White river country for 18 years now. He was well known to sportsmen from this city long before Mr. Roosevelt was of importance enough to give him a big reputation, and they know him to be a true sportsman. Ernest Seton-Thompson is the kindly, gentle student of animal life who has done so much in late years to awaken an interest in our native fauna. No matter who they are, however, if they violated the game laws they should be punished. On the other hand, if they were put to inconvenience out of spite or by a notoriety-seeking game warden, the game commissioner does well to get rid of the warden.

It will be remembered that the late Governor Tanner of Illinois was caused much embarrassment two years ago by charges of that kind that had no proof. The wonder is that Mr. Roosevelt did not meet it last winter. Almost any yellow journal is capable of "butting up the job" to get a readable story.

The Morgan County Republican is one of our latest state exchanges, having reached No. 3 of Volume 1. John M. Stuart is publishing the paper at Brush. The paper is excellent typographically and makes a good start.

It is no joke this year when the funny men paragraph about the farmer bringing in potatoes to pay the editor for his subscription. A bushel of potatoes is worth the subscription price of any country weekly in the land.

### APPROVAL THAT IS APPRECIATED.

**A**THING that always attracts the knowing ones when they come to this city is the metropolitan character of the newspapers. They speak truly. We do not say this in a spirit of boastfulness, but because we hear it so often and because we have an extensive exchange list, covering nearly every section of the country, and know what others are doing. In typographical appearance, in amount of advertising, in amount and quality of reading matter, the Gazette is willing to challenge comparison with any paper in the United States printed in a city of twice the population of Colorado Springs.

There is a cosmopolitan people gathered here, many from the large cities of the country, and they demand a better local newspaper than do the residents of the smaller places further east, who get the big city dailies for breakfast and only read the home papers for home news. It has been the ambition of the Gazette to meet every need, and that it has come so near being able to reach its ideal is owing to the fact that it has always had excellent support from the advertising public and its readers.

The National Advertiser is one of the leading trade papers of the country devoted to the newspaper world, and we appreciate the following handsome notice they gave us on the 2d of this month:

Many a larger city than Colorado Springs, Colo., might be proud of so admirable a newspaper as the Gazette. To make room for all the news and for all the advertisements in this paper is a problem to tax anybody's ingenuity, but the staff of the Colorado Springs Gazette has grappled with it successfully. Nowhere can you find better mechanical work nor more abundant proof of liberality and enterprise in every department.

### FRIENDSHIP OF THE NEW AMER.

**T**HE NEW ameer of Afghanistan has announced his friendship to the empire of England and India, and it must be a matter of sincere congratulation among British officials. Afghanistan is the buffer state between the dominions of Russia and India. The late ameer was a good ruler, one who stood for peace in his own realm, and his is a state that depends much upon the personality of the ruler whether it has peace or not. The new ameer needs to be a strong man to withstand the blandishments of Russia and England.

Attempted revolution seems to be following the accession of the new ruler, as is usual in the orient. A state of anarchy in Afghanistan might give the Russians a pretext for an invasion. This crisis comes at a time when Great Britain is not well prepared to protect her frontier because of an unfinished war in South Africa. British resources are already taxed, and the people grumbling. The war spirit is not so rampant as it was, although in case of a war with Russia there is no doubt that the English people would arise to the occasion. That the new ruler is disposed to be friendly is something, although he evidently has troubles that need the aid of Russia in settling.

### MR. HARTZELL'S APPOINTMENT.

**T**HE ANNOUNCEMENT was made yesterday that President Roosevelt has appointed Hon. Charles Hartzell, of Denver, secretary of Puerto Rico. Mr. Hartzell is a native of Canton, Ohio, and was a close personal friend of President McKinley. He had the promise of this appointment from Mr. McKinley some time ago, and it would have been announced by this time had not Mr. McKinley been shot. The matter was called to the attention of Mr. Roosevelt very promptly carried out the wishes of the dead president.

Mr. Hartzell is one of the brainiest young lawyers in Colorado, and personally very popular. His appointment will give general satisfaction to the people of this state. Undoubtedly he will fill the place to the satisfaction of the people of Puerto Rico.

### PREPARE TO VOTE A GOOD TICKET.

**I**T IS time that the Republican voters of the city who have not yet attended to the duty of registration do so. They will miss their vote this fall unless they are properly on the books. It is the duty of everyone to register as well as to vote, but we call the attention of Republican voters to this matter particularly. They have a ticket that they can heartily support this fall. It is a ticket made up of good business men, most of whom have been tried in their present positions and found true. Another element that appeals to the average voter is that it is a ticket of young men largely—vital, active fellows. There is no reason this time why every voter with Republican convictions cannot support the ticket from county clerk to constable.

But you cannot support the ticket in a manner that counts if you are not prepared to vote. You are not ready to vote if you are not registered properly. It is a matter that cannot be delegated to anyone. You must attend to it yourself and do it in the next 10 days.

Pueblo is to have the zinc smelter, it is said, if a suitable site is secured. Pueblo has more things converging her way that are calculated to make a great city than any place in this western country. The roller mill improvements alone are sufficient to make most cities take on a boom. It is only a question of how the people of that place handle the situation.

A statistical journal estimates that this country raised and sold 3,350,000 chickens and 18,000,000 eggs last year, these having a value of \$290,000,000. This is a greater value than the cotton crop, which was \$280,000,000, or the oat crop at \$200,000,000. How the hens were collected we do not know.

## THE NEGRO CENSUS.

**T**HE FIGURES of the late census of the negro population of the country have recently been computed and made public. At one time there was a fear that the African might eventually exceed the Caucasian in America, but according to the figures in recent years the negro is not holding his own. The percentage of negroes to the total population has been steadily decreasing with each census. In 1790 the percentage was 19.27, but it gradually declined until in 1870 it was 12.66. In 1880 it had crept up to 13.12, but in 1890 it had dropped to 11.33. The latest figures show that the population composed of blacks is 11.88, another decrease.

Only four southern states show a greater negro population than they had 10 years ago. These are Arkansas, Alabama, Mississippi and Florida. In some of the northern states the negro population has relatively increased, but is such a small part of the total that it does not affect the general result. The figures show that the negro is moving to the cotton states of the gulf or to the great cities of the north.

A few years ago, a prominent Turkish official was seized by brigands in the forests of Salonica in full daylight and carried off to a cave and held for ransom. Such an act could hardly have been perpetrated in the time of Alexander, but if it had been, he would have captured and hanged the robbers. It took an army of 10,000 men to punish them. In 1891 a train of cars known as the Orient express was stopped by brigands between Constantinople and Sofia and four German subjects were carried off for ransom. A hundred thousand dollars was demanded for them. The German government refused to pay the ransom, and the men were released. Why does not our government require the sultan to pay Miss Stone's ransom? Because we do not acknowledge the liability for the safety of foreigners in any territory. With news the massacre of Italians in Louisiana and of Chinese in Wyoming, and elsewhere. The state department is making every possible effort to rescue Miss Stone, but it cannot take steps with reference to the government of Turkey. It would not allow another country to take its lives.

## THE LOYAL LEGION.

**T**HE LOYAL LEGION banquet last night was an affair that will long be remembered by all who had the pleasure of being present. It was perfect in all of its appointments. This gathering of the veterans and their sons is always impressive. In the memorable years of the great war of the rebellion great deeds were done. Honor and glory gather round all of those who had a part in it. The years are gradually making their numbers less, but the boys and girls of the future will remember and honor them.

Frequently the Colorado chapter meets in this city but the gatherings are always pleasant. The officers of the greatest war that the world has ever known are welcome here. We honor and we revere them.

In 1805 the city of Portland, Oregon, is to have an exposition commemorative of the Lewis and Clark explorations. It is a fitting occasion and will be a suitable time for such an exposition, following the international affair at St. Louis. We are becoming a nation of travelers, but it is only a small part of the people who have seen, or even half understand, the vastness of the great empire that has built in the northwest during the past fifty years, with Portland as its metropolis. The Morning Oregonian, one of the great papers of the west, has just issued a handbook on Portland and its tributary country that should have a wide circulation. It is unique in make-up, beautifully illustrated and contains a fund of information that is valuable. The book is mailed to any part of the United States or Canada, for 7 cents. For anyone desiring information regarding the northwest region it will be found of great value.

Tuesday night the citizens of Chicago celebrated the thirtieth anniversary of the great fire. It seems a strange thing to be celebrating, but the people of that city are perfectly logical in doing it. The conflagration was one of the greatest the world ever knew, and while individuals suffered, the majority benefited. It is conceded that Chicago would not have been today what it is without Mr. O'Leary and her cow. From the impetus received in rapidly rebuilding, Chicago became a regular "big city town," and the boom has never ceased. It is strange that in a prosperous community a conflagration is so often a blessing in disguise. It was true in Cripple Creek, in Victor and in Colorado Springs. However, we do not believe that anyone is hunting a conflagration; certainly not the fire insurance companies.

The sugar trust may go a step too far in its war on the beet-sugar makers. No state in the union has more at stake than Colorado in this war by the trust for the trust. With a soil and climate particularly adapted to raising the sugar beet and four large plants operating, the people cannot stand to see the industry wiped out. The sugar manufacturers, both the refiners and the beet people, are generously treated under the present laws and bounties. We have not heard of any failure on the part of the refiners to pay good dividends on their investments through competition by the beet manufacturers. In fact Mr. Havemeyer can cut sugar down a cent and a half a pound without any cause apparently excepting the ambition to destroy a young and thriving industry. We are not prepared to call the great combinations an unmitigated good or evil, but it is such acts on the part of their management that make mankind fear them.

The supervisors in Denver have voted to change the name of City park to McKinley park. It is an excellent suggestion, and beyond honoring the great president, it gives the park a distinction. The old name did not mean much to a stranger. At the head of Lincoln park in Chicago stands a massive statue of President Lincoln that is reckoned by artists one of the best things in this country. It is the intention to erect a statue of McKinley in McKinley park, Denver, and many Colorado Springs people will be pleased to contribute to the work.

King Edward brought over a famous coffee maker when he returned from attending his sister's funeral. Edward is a hard-working man, and is getting up one of the finest carnivals and street parades for London next summer that has ever been given. The citizens' committee here and in Denver, who have had a great deal of trouble in selecting velvets, laces and golden crowns for queens and other nobility, have a full appreciation of his troubles. They will agree that he is entitled to a good cup of coffee before starting for his work in the morning.

Grand Junction is rejoicing over the establishment of rural free delivery. Unquestionably rural free delivery is a step forward in the national progress and has come to stay, but some of the eastern towns that felt so good over securing the free delivery have not found it an unmitigated blessing. With telephones throughout the rural districts, and their mail brought to them, it is not necessary for the farmers to go to town once a month if they do not feel like it. In consequence town trade suffers and the streets are deserted.

If the provisions of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty are essentially what they are reported, there is every reason to believe that the isthmian canal question will be happily settled during the next session of congress. Many members of the senate have been consulted so that that body should be easily pleased with the new treaty. The old Clayton-Bulwer treaty is to be abrogated, and the United States is to have complete rights to protect its own interests during a time of war.

When the famous horse Crescens reaches the point where his master turns him out to starve or die, the charitable people of the land can well afford to take care of him. Not long ago he trotted in a race where the stakes were \$20,000, all of which went to charity. Friday he trotted for the benefit of the charitable institutions at Toledo and the receipts were \$18,000. Rising to the occasion, he also reduced the world's record for trotting on a half mile track.

## FROM THE PRESS OF THE NATION

### Ransom or Rescue.

(New York Evening Post.)  
It has been said that the ransom of Miss Stone will open to the brigands of the world a new sphere of activity, since it will serve as a temptation to the capture of missionaries in all parts of the world. The subject is a very old one, and the physical features of the country promise success and supply the means of escape. Undoubtedly it will have this effect, but the kind-hearted people of the United States will not allow one of their daughters, who has gone forth to serve her Master and do good deeds in a sorrowful world, to be held captive and hanged by the brigands who can spare without any great inconvenience. Miss Stone will be saved, and if her ransom teaches the brigands a lesson, it should teach the missionaries to be more careful. It should teach them not to brave the perils of travel in the mountainous regions of the orient. Macedonia is probably as unsafe for tourists today as it was in the time of Alexander the Great. It is not more so.

A few years ago, a prominent Turkish official was seized by brigands in the forests of Salonica in full daylight and carried off to a cave and held for ransom. Such an act could hardly have been perpetrated in the time of Alexander, but if it had been, he would have captured and hanged the robbers. It took an army of 10,000 men to punish them. In 1891 a train of cars known as the Orient express was stopped by brigands between Constantinople and Sofia and four German subjects were carried off for ransom. A hundred thousand dollars was demanded for them. The German government refused to pay the ransom, and the men were released. Why does not our government require the sultan to pay Miss Stone's ransom? Because we do not acknowledge the liability for the safety of foreigners in any territory. With news the massacre of Italians in Louisiana and of Chinese in Wyoming, and elsewhere. The state department is making every possible effort to rescue Miss Stone, but it cannot take steps with reference to the government of Turkey. It would not allow another country to take its lives.

Theodore Roosevelt, "The Typical Man of the Twentieth Century."  
Theodore Roosevelt is a type of what the representative American citizen should be. He is a man of action, a man of energy, a man of courage. He is a man of the future, a man of the twentieth century. He is a man of the world, a man of the universe. He is a man of the spirit, a man of the soul. He is a man of the heart, a man of the mind. He is a man of the body, a man of the spirit. He is a man of the flesh, a man of the blood. He is a man of the bone, a man of the marrow. He is a man of the sinew, a man of the nerve. He is a man of the muscle, a man of the tendon. He is a man of the ligament, a man of the joint. He is a man of the cartilage, a man of the disc. He is a man of the vertebra, a man of the skull. He is a man of the brain, a man of the eye. He is a man of the ear, a man of the nose. He is a man of the mouth, a man of the throat. He is a man of the windpipe, a man of the lungs. He is a man of the heart, a man of the liver. 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He is a man of the fallopian tube, a man of the oviduct. He is a man of the cervix, a man of the hymen. He is a man of the clitoris, a man of the labia







# STATE MINING NEWS

drillers in the west compete for handsome prizes, and to settle the championship of the world in Gunnison, Colorado, sends a hearty invitation to the miners to participate in the carnival. — Herald Democrat.

**AIDER MAY MAKE A MINING CAMP.**  
(Special Correspondence.)

Aider, Oct. 8.—The little town of Aider, which has heretofore been a big flange station on the Santa Fe and the Grand railroad, between Silt and Villa Grove, promises to blossom into a full fledged mining camp. Dardectors have searched a score of promising hills on both sides of the Santa valley, and, as a result a number of promising leads and veins have been discovered.

Aider is in the same mineral area as Bonanza, the hills being intersected with large veins of porphyry which cut through the diorite and granite. The hills are composed of masses of float which run from a few feet below the hundreds per ton to gold, silver and lead.

Most west of the hills of Aider is the same range of hills as Bonanza. Cy Dore has been prospecting during the last summer and has made some valuable locations. Mr. Dore was the first to locate the Commodore near Sunnyside, Idaho. He has since then produced several million dollars in valuable property. He is enthusiastic about the prospects around Aider and expects to begin work here before another year has rolled around.

J. W. Calvin and Charles Reed are working the old Duke property which produced some valuable ore in the eighties, but which was flooded with water and has since remained

account of the low price in silver and lead.

Sus Hull of Hull City Placer fame has several promising claims in the range. Gus De Christo range just above Alder. He with a number of Denver men have laid out the townsite of Hull City. There is readiness with the town lots waiting for the boom to arrive.

The Chaney Brothers are working the men on a lead prospect on the east side of the valley and are saving about a half million dollars for the equipment for shipment. It is a strike for a strike in the Gus De Christo range. And it looks very promising.

Several companies have been incorporated to own and develop claims in the vicinity and several sales of property have been made during the last summer. Prominent mining men are continually looking over the adjoining country, and capital is greatly being interested to develop the prospects in this mine.

In the past few months a number of large holdings have been made in order to accommodate the increase of population. Mr. Donnell, the pioneer of the place recently sold his store and buildings to Mrs. L. A. McMurtrie and is building a new residence on the east side of the railroad.

**BONBRIGHT & CO.'S**  
**MARKET LETTER**

Aside from the flurry in Montana Star and goods carried by the Montana Star, Gold Hoiler, Moon-Anchor, Anaconda and other properties, the week has been uneventful, and the stock market on the whole very quiet and weak. The action of the governing committee of the Colorado Springs Mining Stock

[illegible]

the most successful lessees, and when they have earned neat sums from the property, they will be able to pay the royalties according to the value of the property at the same time the value of the property has been greatly enhanced. Nine lessees and the company are now shipping oil and gas and the damage and values are constantly increasing.

A general tendency toward lethargy with occasional rallies where the trading revived the market for the week. The morning Star was easily the feature of the week, caused by the fight for control referred to above. This stock advanced to \$9 1/2 on Wednesday with many thousands of shares changing hands. The following day a reaction to 8 1/2 occurred and the shares opened at 8 1/2. The price dropped back to 8 1/2. Paso was extremely active, beginning the week at 6 1/2 and advancing to 7 1/2 then reacting to 6 3/4. Fanny declined from 17 1/2 to 16 1/2 and then to 15 1/2. At 17 1/2, with light sales. Gold Dollar declined fractionally from 18 1/2 to 18 and was a heavy trader. Isabella continued active but feminine at 14 1/2. Moon and the price ranged from 40 to 43 1/2. Anchor has developed some strength and brought out quite a few buying orders. An advance from 20 1/2 to 21 1/2 with good sales. The shares in the geological Doctor has strengthened slightly on the report that under the 700-foot level would shortly be struck. On Saturday the price of the shares changed hands at 21 1/2. Election exhibited marked weakness dropping from \$17 1/2 to \$16 1/2. Gibson declined from 28 to 27. 3 1/2 advanced from 25 to 26. Indicative of the strength of the market. Portland advanced strong at \$46 1/2 and the prospect met. B. T. H. has been very active. Molly has been very active.

trading: Apollo, Blue Bell and Gould  
in the unclassified list, were false  
active.



## Antlers Hotel the Scene of a Memorable Event Last Night--Civil War Officers and Their Guests.

The menu was served in the faultless manner that characterized the Antler; it was as follows:

**Menu.**

Celery. Little Neck Clams.  
Cream of Chicken.  
Baked Salmon, Lobster Sauce.  
Fried Potatoes.  
Roast Beef and Gravy.  
Broiled Fish, Tomatoes.  
Crispy Fried Onions.

The line diverges from the Cripple Creek division at Cameron and runs through Independence and Goldfield, being five and one-half miles in length. The grade is slight from Cameron over Bull hill, but the drop into Victor is steep. The total mileage is about eight

For fear of fire railroad employees quickly ran a line of hose from the station and drenched the debris with water.

The only man injured was on train No. 83. The victim was J. K. Emery, brakeman of Denver. He was in the caboose at the rear of the train when

There is much contention against the high tariff on sugar and tobacco exported from Cuba to the states. We are

The next meeting will be held this morning at 9 o'clock, when several committees will report.

The next thing on the program after the morning session yesterday was the parade. It formed in three divisions. Leading the procession came a platoon of mounted police in charge of Captain John L. Nelson, marshal of the

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